The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5770. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

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THE STEAMER SAMARIA.

Her Safety Beyond Doubt—Arrival off Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—A boat from the steamer *Samaria* reached this port at six o'clock this morning. She left the steamer forty miles off with her shaft broken. Two tugs have gone to bring her in.

EUROPE.

French Relations with Rome—The Montalembert Religious Services Forbidden by the Pope—The Armenians—The Spanish Clergy.

PARIS, March 20.—The Marquis of BAUNEVILLE, the Roman Ambassador, is expected to arrive here to-day. He has received a *congé* for eight days, and has been summoned hither for consultation.

ROME, March 20.—It is believed that the absence of Marquis of BAUNEVILLE will last three weeks. The discussion in the Council on the twenty-one canons of the Church will not begin until he returns to Rome. The answer to the note of Count DARU demanding admission of a French representative to the Council has not yet left Rome, as was reported. The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Ecumenical Council. An Italian Bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries. As the ceremonies took place while the Council was in actual session, few of the Bishops could assist. The arrival is expected here of an agent of ALI PASHA charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians, caused by the infringement of their privileges by the Papal Court.

MADRID, March 20.—The official *Gazette* publishes a decree requiring the Bishops and clergy to take the oath to the Constitution within one month.

PARIS, March 20.—Mecklenburgh has ratified the treaty for the abolition of the Scheldt dues.

Preparations for the Bonaparte Trial—Popular Interest at a High Pitch—The Disturbances in Macao.

PARIS, March 20.—Prince BONAPARTE has arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the *gendarmerie*, and accompanied by a chief officer of the Police. PASCHAL GROUSSET, who sent VICTOR NOIR to Prince BONAPARTE on the morning of the fatal affray, and M. MILLIERE, both on the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, are also in Tours as witnesses. ROCHEFORT, GROUSSET and MILLIERE were transported in charge of officers, because undergoing sentence as prisoners at La Sainte Pélagie. Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Tours reports that the city is excessively crowded with strangers, eager to witness the trial of PIERRE BONAPARTE. The trains to that point are overloaded with passengers.

LISBON, March 20.—The Portugese Government will send an expedition to restore order at Macao.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Feeling Excited by the Oneida Disaster—Expulsion of Christians—Chinese Opposition to Foreigners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Japanese advices to Feb. 23, by the *China*, are important. At Yokohama the *Oneida* disaster agitated the community during the entire month. Capt. EYRE was allowed to take passage in the *Bombay*, notwithstanding the repeated requests and final demand of Mr. DELONG, the American Minister, upon the British authorities for his arrest and criminal trial. The sentence of the Court suspends Capt. EYRE for six months. The Americans are indignant, not only at the sentence, but in consequence of the intolerable English insolence to which Mr. DELONG was subjected during the investigation. Capt. ROE, Chief of Staff of the United States steamer *Delaware*, had reached Yokohama, and would immediately hold a Naval Court of Inquiry. The only bodies found are those of Capt. WILLIAMS and the ship's carpenter.... The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Sunda* ran into and immediately sank the North German ship *Carrie Jane*. The crew were saved.

The Japanese authorities were pursuing what few native Christians escaped deportation, and it is said that they now demand that the foreign Ministers and missionaries shall be prohibited from teaching the natives or in any way promulgating their faith. From Hiogo, Nagasaki and Osaka there are terrible accounts of native Chris an persecutions and deportations. Sex and family ties are wholly disregarded....At Yeddo from four to five thousand houses were destroyed by fire on the 4th or 5th of February. The American Consulate narrowly escaped destruction....There is a bad feeling toward foreigners in all directions. The foreigners in Japan, and especially the foreign officials, are narrowly watched and guarded.

The news from Hong Kong, Feb. 12, is as follows: At Hong Kong the loss of the *Oneida* created a profound sensation, and cast a gloom over the community....Capt. FAULKNER, who was wrecked in the bark *Ellery*, died in the hospital from the effects of his exposure....Business in China was generally suspended on account of the New-Year celebrations....At Tein-Tsin the weather was cold and business dull....At Formosa there had been trouble on account of an attempt by the Mandarins to prevent a shipment of camphor by English merchants. It was reported that a price had been set on the heads of certain foreigners....Shanghai advices state that the Emperor was receiving mirrors and household furniture from Paris....The Chinese steamer *Confucius* had been lost on the Yangtse River....The French steamer *Thabor* had arrived via the Suez Canal....The Pekin Government has issued a proclamation offering to sell rank, title and office.

Further Details—Funeral of Capt. Williams at Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—All of this morning's papers contain editorial comments on the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry held in Yokohama on the *Oneida* disaster, and all condemn its action. The course pursued by Minister DELONG is approved. The funeral of Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Oneida*, took place in Yokohama on the 8th of February. The ceremonies were very imposing. Minister DELONG and Lieut.-Com. MULLAN were the chief mourners. The French, Prussian and English Ministers, the Admiral of the English Navy, and military and naval officers of various nationalities, the Consular staff and a large concourse of civilians were in attendance....The steamer *China* brought 10,680 packages of tea, 5,739 of which are for New-York, and 185 bales of silk, 48 bales of which are for New-York.

The Anxiety for Information Regarding the Oneida Disaster.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Navy Department is anxiously awaiting the detailed reports, both through Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron and the State Department authorities, of the investigation into the *Oneida* disaster. Letters are daily received at the Department from the friends and relatives of the victims of the collision, for additional details concerning the action of the Department regarding the recovery of the bodies, &c. No answer can be made until full reports shall be received.

THE INDIANS.

A Protest Against Territorial Government of the Cherokee Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The principal chief and delegates of the Cherokee nation of Indians have sent a memorial to the Senate, remonstrating against a territorial form of Government, legislative jurisdiction of Congress, the abrogation of existing treaties, and the burden of Government taxation without representation, and in favor of the payment by the United States of all just obligations to the said nation. The memorial concludes as follows:

"A bill has been introduced into the Senate, proposing to pay, under severe restrictions, two millions of dollars for the lands taken under the treaty of 1866. That bill was not submitted to us for our consideration or approval, and in various particulars violates that treaty. It is objectionable to us in all its features; and without entering into a discussion of it, we beg, Senators, to assure you in the most respectful manner that it will never be accepted by the Cherokee nation, and that if we were to consent to it, it would not only be contrary to our own convictions, but place us in such disgrace with our people at home that we could scarcely have the assurance to return to them. We beg to say that nothing could have induced us to refer to the proposed legislation, except the fact that it bears directly upon us. In this view of the subject, we hope to be considered blameless."

A Comanche Attack on a Wagon Train—A Counter Attack—Eight Savages Killed—A Woman Carried off.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A statement from Austin, Texas, is to the effect that a party of Comanche Indians recently made an attack between San Saba and Comanche, in that State, on four men, driving them from their wagons. The Indians took the wagons, and chopped them up and left. The bodies of two Indians, killed during the fight, were afterward found. The white men all escaped. A party of men was raised immediately and started in pursuit and came upon the Indians in their camp. A fight ensued, which resulted in the Indians being defeated, and six of them killed. One white man was killed. It is also stated that every raid the Indians make on the frontier, more or less of the white men are killed or women and children butchered or carried away, and a great many more whites are killed than Indians.

Another statement says, on the 6th inst. a party of Indians came within three miles of the Fort McKarette military post, and carried off a Mrs. FIELDS.

Correspondence Between Gens. Sheridan and Sully—The Piegan Massacre.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20.—The following correspondence will be published in the *Tribune* to-morrow morning:

HELENA, Montana, March 6.

To Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:

GENERAL: I see by to-night's papers a telegraphic dispatch from the Associated Press in regard to BAKER's attack on the Piegans, which may place me in a false light in regard to what I have written to the Interior Department, and what are my opinions in regard to the matter. The telegraphic reports makes it appear as if I censured the actions of Col. BAKER and the military authorities, and as your name is brought in this same telegram, I take the liberty of sending you my report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject. Please excuse the mistake which the clerk has made. I had not time before the mail started to have another copy made.

(Signed) A. G. SULLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry.

Gen. SULLY says:

"I have delayed making my official report to you concerning the late attack of Col BAKER's command on a camp of the Blackfeet. Col. BAKER's attack was a complete surprise, and the punishment he gave them was one of the most severe lessons that the Indians have received. It is to be hoped that this lesson will inspire them with some respect for the Government. The small-pox, which they had at the time, has since spread fearfully among them. This may strike such terror among them and make them so dejected this Winter that there may be no difficulty in making arrangements with the nations next Spring that will secure peace in this section of the country for a year or two at least, for I do not believe perfect peace can be procured till measures are taken to stop the Indians north of the line from stealing horses and selling them in the British possessions. However, in about two months matters will develope themselves, and we will be better able to form an opinion of what their future conduct will be."

A MINING ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Carriage 360 Feet—Ten Men Seriously Injured—Murder.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 20.—On Thursday night a serious accident occurred at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Shaft No. 1, known as Kern's Shaft, situated near Plymouth, by which ten men were seriously, though not fatally, injured. From some derangement in the machinery the carriage, on which was a car containing the ten men, started down the shaft without the counterbalancing weight. Before it reached the bottom the brakes were applied, but not quick enough to stop the carriage, although its fall was much lessened in velocity. The shaft was 360 feet deep.....On Friday evening a man named EVERETT VAN LOON, son of Ex-Sheriff SAMUEL VAN LOON, was shot by JOHN GALLAGHER in a drunken row in JESSUP's tavern, in Plymouth. He died in less than two hours. GALLAGHER was arrested, and finally committed to jail to await trial. The same night a man was shot in the hand and arm in a row at the Boston mine, near Plymouth.

FIRES AND DISASTERS.

A Block Burned in Boston—A Bleachery in Providence Destroyed—Fall of a Church Floor in Fall River—Many Persons Injured.

BOSTON, March 20.—Gore block, a six-story structure, corner of Green and Pitts streets, caught fire last night and required the united efforts of three divisions of the Fire Department to quench the flames. The roof of the entire block, extending down Pitts-street three hundred feet, was burned off. The three upper stories were completely destroyed, and the lower floors drenched with water. The total loss was $50,000, divided between the American Suspender Company, the Eylet Tool Company, the Leavitt Sewing-machine Company, L. L. Barber, sewing-machines, Edwards, Fernald & Kershaw, safes, E. Seary, grocer, the Boston Milling and Machine Company, and other owners of the building. GEORGE DEMARY, of engine No. 10, was caught in the upper story and narrowly escaped suffocation. He was rescued by his comrades at great peril.

SARGENT & HARRIS' carriage manufactory, in Sudbury-street, was damaged by fire, which broke out an hour later. A loss of $5,000 was caused, E. G. PRATT, harness-maker, FOSTER & HAMM, cork-cutters, and J. H. RICH, glass-dealer, being the principal sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The bleachery and dye-works of S. MERRY & Co., at Pawtucket, were almost entirely destroyed at 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, by the explosion of a kier. The kier was filled with yarn for bleaching, and a stick became wedged in the steam conducting pipe, causing the disaster. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. No person was injured.

FALL RIVER, March 20.—This afternoon while a large congregation were assembled in an incomplete French Catholic Church to witness the blessing of the corner stone, the floor gave way and about two hundred people fell twelve feet into the cellar. Twelve or fifteen are known to have had limbs broken, and many others are injured.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Contention of the Rival Mayors Continued—Quiet Maintained—The Action of Gov. Walker.

RICHMOND, March 20.—The city is quiet tonight. Mayor ELLISON's Police are in possession of the city. Mayor CAHOON's force of forty men are still in their Station-house, around which a large crowd of blacks has been gathered all day. Gov. WALKER has sent a reply to Gen. CANBY's letter, in which the Governor quotes all the acts of Congress on the subject to show that Gen. CANBY had no shadow of authority for interfering in the municipal affairs, unless called on by the Legislature or State authorities, nor has he any authority in the orders issued by the President or the Secretary of War. He says it is clear, from a letter written by Gen. CANBY to Major CAHOON on the 18th inst., that Gen. CANBY had determined to protect CAHOON in exercising the functions of an office which, under the laws of the State, he did not and could not hold. Gov. WALKER says that as the chief Executive officer of the State he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds the power of the State inadequate he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New-York, neither Gen. CANBY nor any military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with any other. An appended letter from Mayor ELLISON states that Gen. CANBY, on the night of the 17th inst., said he would get CAHOON's friends to advise him to withdraw his men from the Station-house, and ELLISON should discharge his special Police and take possession. The next day Gen. CANBY himself took possession.

A Collision Between Ellison's Police and the Negroes—Several Persons Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20—Midnight.—A dense crowd of blacks standing all day around CAHOON's head-quarters at the Third Station-house, so blocked up the streets that tonight Mayor ELLISON determined to clear them away. At 11 o'clock he sent a force of men there, who proceeded to clear Jefferson-street. They were fired upon by the negroes and RICHARD BUSH, a member of the special force, was instantly killed, and Capt. WILLIAM KNOX wounded. The Ellison Police then fired on the crowd, who, after resisting the attack, were driven off. The negroes carried their dead and wounded, if there were any, with them. The Police succeeded in clearing the streets, and at this time all is quiet. BUSH's body was taken to the City Hall.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Official intelligence was received here today that matters in Richmond were all quiet again, and that the troops which were ordered into the city have retired to their camp. As usual, the only persons who were injured in the recent affray were colored ment and, as a matter of course, Republicans. To the Republicans the Governor of Virginia recommended the Courts of law for their rights; to his rebel Democratic friends he substantially said, "Take the bludgeon for the security of your rights." The prompt and discreet action of the President in making the appointments necessitated by the emergency of Friday last is highly commended here.

CUBA.

The Captain-General Endeavoring to Restore Peace.

HAVANA, March 20.—Captain-General DE RODAS, accompanied by Secretary FERNANDEZ and Gen. FERRER DE CANTO, of the New-York *Cornista*, and his full staff, sailed this afternoon for Nuevitas. On his arrival there he will proceed to Puerto Principe. Gen. NAPOLEON ARANGO, late of the rebel army, arrived in Havana this morning, and sailed with the Captain-General, in order to aid him with his influence in the restoration of peace.

Affairs in Mississippi—The Republicans and Gen. Ames.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Jackson, Miss., says: "In the House, yesterday, a resolution was passed allowing each member one dollar's worth of postage stamps per annum. The Committee appointed to decide what officers were necessary for the Legislature, reported yesterday that it was absolutely necessary to have thirty-four besides the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and the Committee clerks. The Republicans, in caucus, resolved to re-elect Gen. AMES to the United State Senate, in case of his rejection by that body.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20.—The contract for constructing the Connecticut Valley Railroad, running parallel with the Connecticut River from this city to Saybrook, forty-four miles, was on Saturday awarded to the well-known contractors, CLYDE & DILLON, who are to complete the work before the close of next Winter. They will commence immediately at about twelve different points. The bid was in the neighborhood of $625,000, and they take fifteen per cent. of it in stock.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court yesterday found bills of indictment against three members of the Board of Public Works and RUFUS ROSE and CASS CHAPMAN, architects of the new Court-house. The bills charge the parties above-named with erecting a building dangerous to the lives of the workmen and the future occupants thereof, &c., contrary to the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois. The testimony taken by the Grand Jury, and upon which they have found the bills, is kept secret for the present.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Last night an attempt was made to blow up the residence of the Belgian Consul. The building was considerably damaged, but no one was injured....The reports from the San Diego gold fields are favorable. A large number of ledges have been found, some of which are very rich. The placer diggings are not extensive. Two mining districts have been formed, and a town has been laid out.

OGDEN, Utah, March 20.—The largest train that has ever passed over the Union Pacific Railroad arrived here to-night. The train consisted of fifteen cars, carrying over 400 passengers. The track is in splendid condition. Gov. SHAFFER arrived here today, but left again for Salt Lake.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The base-ball season will probably open on the 16th of April, with a game between the Red Stockings and a picked nine. The Red Stockings will bat in the same order as they did last year, and occupy the same positions. They are practicing daily.

NEW-HAVEN, March 20.—Mayor FITCH has called a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners to meet on Monday to receive the charges against Chief of the Police WILLIAM J. BOWEN, who, it is asserted, was detected, on Saturday evening, in committing a criminal and immoral act. The city was much excited on the subject today, and the matter was the theme of universal discussion.

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 20.—GEORGE W. PIERCE, accused of attempting to extort $25,000 from JAMES FISK, JR., was yesterday committed in default of $2,000 bail to await trial in May.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 20.—P. G. COMSTOCK's paper mill in West Stockbridge was burned last Thursday night. The loss is $15,000; insurance one-third that amount.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

SHIP-BUILDING ABROAD.

Activity on the Tyne—New Iron-Clads Building—Improved Ocean Steamships—Their Main Features—Advantage of the Water-Ballast Plan—Ships for the Cotton Trade—What American Cotton Traders Must Do.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

At this, my second visit to the Tyne and its vicinity, I find the ship-yards and machine-shops of the district more busily employed than they were in August last, and even then their activity was startling to one who had recently visited the deserted works of New-York and London. At the present time there is close upon 100,000 tons of iron shipping under contract on the Tyne, the Wear and the Tees, and of this very large amount of tonnage about 60,000 tons are in the hands of the builders on this river. The mammoth works of the Palmer Iron and Ship-building Company at Jarrow naturally takes the lead in this grand exhibition of ship-building industry. It has over 35,000 tons of steam vessels under contract, more than half of which will be completed within the next five months. The work on all the ships in the yard is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible in order to get them off and make room for other vessels that are already contracted for. The ship and engine works are giving employment to upward of 4,000 men, exclusive of other thousands employed in the iron-works. I visited the Jarrow Works yesterday, and saw there two large iron-clads, the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph*, for the British Navy; two large steamers, the *Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*, for Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, New-York and Liverpool line; a large steamer for a Genoese company, to run between Genoa and Bombay via the Suez Canal; a steamer of one thousand tons for the French Transatlantic Telegraph Company; and quite a fleet of smaller steamers intended for various trades.

NEW IRON-CLADS.

The *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* are precisely alike, and are to be cruising iron-clads. They were designed by Mr. REED, Chief Constructor to the Admiralty, whose genius and skill are happily examplified in the *Monarch*, acknowledged to be the most magnificent war-ship that ever floated upon American waters. The *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* will have two tiers of case-mated batteries, covering the midship section of the ship. The lower tier is to carry six guns; the upper tier four. The first will fire at broadside ranges only. The upper guns will command a much wider range, and may be trained forward or aft, nearly in a line with the keel of the ship; or they may be swung round upon their pivot-carriages and fired through side ports. A broad belt of solid armor-plates six and eight inches thick, runs entirely round the ships, extending some feet below and above the water-line. Amidships the armor is carried up to protect the casemates, while forward and aft the upper works are destitute of armor. I believe that Mr. REED's theory is, that it is wise to economize the weight of his armor, and concentrate it upon the vital parts of his ship. The double casemated battery is evidently in great favor with Mr. REED for cruising iron-clads. The *Audacious* and *Invincible*, built by Messrs. NAPIER at Glasgow; the *Vanguard*, built by the LAIRDS at Birkenhead; the *Iron Duke*, building on Pembroke Dock-yard, and the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* at Jarrow—all have the same system of armor-plating and armored casemates. There is, however, one novel feature about the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* in which they differ from all other iron-clads. Their iron hulls, armor-belt and all, are covered with a double wood planking, which is to be sheathed with heavy copper. The object of this extra covering of wood and copper is to protect the iron bottom of the ships from fouling and enable them to keep at sea and on distant stations for three or four years without the need of docking, an operation which ordinary iron ships in service should undergo at least once in twelve months. To cut off all contact between the copper sheathing and the iron hull at the extreme ends of the ships, the stern, stern-post and rudder-posts are of gun-metal. The castings for each ship weigh about sixty tons, and are the heaviest gun-metal castings that have been made in England. The great cost of the gun-metal castings, together with the wood and copper sheathing, will no doubt make the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* the most costly ships of their tonnage which have yet been built in this country. Their contract trial speed is fourteen knots with all their weights on board. Admirable as all of Mr. REEDE's ships are for the work which is expected of them, none of them are noted for beauty of form. There is a certain air of majesty about them it is true, but that is simply the expression of the tremendous power which, I think, all American visitors to the *Monarch* will acknowledge they possess. The high speed attained by his heaviest ships marks a wonderful success in naval architecture and engineering.

NEW OCEAN STEAMERS.

Next to the great war-ships, and in striking contrast to them, are the graceful hulls of the *Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*. A mastiff and a grayhound coupled would aptly typify the *Triumph* and the *Wisconsin* as they now stand there side by side. The *Wisconsin* is to be launched early in March, the *Wyoming* about two months later. They are to be alike, down to the smallest detail, and are expected to combine great speed with good cargo capacity, and a moderate consumption of coal. Compared with the requirements of other very fast ocean steamers, I shall be greatly mistaken if these two ships do not elicit high praise from all in New-York who take an interest in nautical affairs; and I am quite sure that they will soon become favorite ships with American Transatlantic travelers. They are 375 feet by 42 feet on deck, which is flush and clear from end to end,—covering in the cabins, officers' quarters, cooking arrangements, &c., and a large space forward where the steerage passengers may enjoy fresh air and exercise without exposure to the inclement weather which so often prevails upon the North Atlantic. In many of the Atlantic steamers the steerage passengers are literally imprisoned in the stifling steerage during a heavy gale, and the effect of the close confinement of a large number of people in the limited space and foul atmosphere is sometimes very serious. The managers of the excellent German transatlantic lines were the first to improve upon the arrangement of the earlier British built steamers, by putting an extra deck upon their vessels, and their example is now being followed by the British lines, between Liverpool and New-York. The work upon the *Wisconsin* and *Wyoming* is superior to any that I have seen upon Tyne-built merchant steamers, and shows a steady improvement in the quality of the work done by the Palmer Company. The plating on the sides is flush, making a smooth side, and each plate is planed upon its edges and fitted with the utmost precision to the adjoining plates. The plating on the *Wisconsin* is finished and painted, and her sides look so true and smooth that one almost fancies she has been turned out of a perfect mold and polished down. Not a seam or a butt is to be seen. On the *Wyoming* the plating is in progress, and the style of work can be seen to advantage. I examined it very closely, and was astonished at the exactness and nicety with which every plate was fitted and riveted. This method of fastening is said to be stronger than the old method of overlapping edges; and as a band of plating runs round the ship under every seam in the outer plating, there is no doubt an accession of strength as well as of style. The two upper decks are of iron covered with wood planking; and in all their details, whether they relate to strength, finish, comfort or convenience in working ship and cargo, the vessels exhibit the result of a large and wise experience of trade requirements and naval construction.

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

The system of inspection and supervision over the Government works is very close. Two Admiralty experts are constantly at the yard. They inspect every bit of iron and wood, every bolt and rivet, and every foot of work that goes into or upon the ship. Nothing escapes them, and no work is permitted to go on without their knowlege and approval. I am inclined to think that their strict and intelligent supervision of the labor has had a good effect upon the workmen, who have thus been educated up to a very high standard of workmanship, which they apply with the true pride of skilled artisans to all work which they undertake.

IMPROVED ENGINES.

The *Wisconsin* and *Wyoming* are to have compound engines, working at high and low pressure, with cylinders of 60 inches and 120 inches. The arrangement of the machine is different from the usual pattern in this: The smaller cylinder stands in the usual position over the crank shaft, and works vertically. The large cylinder lies upon its side. The pistons and their connections thus work at right angles to each other. The object of this arrangement is to economize space, and stow an immense and powerful machine into a moderate-sized engine-room. The crank shaft is of steel, 20 inches in diameter, connecting with a propeller 19 feet in diameter and 26 feet pitch, with four steel blades screwed upon a center boss, which is 4 feet in diameter. The boilers are enormously strong, the plates being 1¼ inches thick, and the riveting very correct and solid. I hope that experts from the naval and merchant service will visit the *Wisconsin* when she arrives in New-York, and carefully examine her boilers and machinery, and especially note the riveting of her very thick boiler plates. It was all done by hydraulic pressure, and I think that all will admit that it is superior to hand riveting. In fact, Mr. MARSHALL, chief of the engine department at Jarrow, told me that he had found hand work insufficient and unreliable on boiler plates exceeding an inch in thickness. The boilers are subject to a test of one hundred and fifty pounds pressure, under the Board of Trade supervision. The engines are planned to work up to 3,600 horse-power, consuming about seventy tons of coal per day, and driving the ships at a speed equal to that of the fastest steamers upon the Atlantic. Their cargo capacity will be about the same as that of the other steamers of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION's line. The new ships are larger than the *Nevada* and *Idaho*, but they are also finer at the ends. I have devoted a large space in this letter to the *Wisconsin* and the *Wyoming*, for the reason that they fairly represent the progress of ocean steam-ship building in this district, and it must interest the many citizens of the United States who are eager to build large ocean steamers at home, to know what improvements are going on here, and with what they will have to contend if they carry their plans into execution.

THE WATER-BALLAST PLAN.

The steamer that is building at Jarrow, for the Genoa and Bombay trade, is a first-class vessel of about 2,500 tons. She is to be handsomely fitted for first-class passengers, and if the line is well managed it will no doubt be well patronized by travelers to and from India. The main reliance of the Company is, however, the cotton traffic from Bombay to Genoa, and for that trade the steamer and others that are to follow her are especially designed. They are built with double floors, for the admission of water ballast, and will be able to load entirely with cotton at Bombay, requiring no ballast other than the coal in the bunkers on leaving that port; as the coal is burned out at sea and the ship lightened, water ballast will be taken in as it is needed. The steamer will thus be kept in her best trim throughout the voyage. She will not be forced to provide ballast at the beginning of her run to protect her against disaster at the end, and she will stow more cotton and leave Bombay lighter than she could do if built upon the ordinary plan. I am strongly in favor of large steamers, built upon the water-ballast plan, for the the trade of our Southern cotton ports. Most of those ports are inaccessible to vessels of deep draught, and at the same time the average freight upon cotton to European ports will not pay in steamers of small tonnage and capacity. It is, therefore, necessary to construct steamers that will carry a very large cargo of cotton upon a light draught of water, or abandon the hope of establishing a profitable steam carrying trade between the Southern ports and Europe. One step in the right direction is to dispense with the dead weight of ballast on entering and leaving port. If a steamer of this construction needs ballast upon her voyage toward the cotton port, she can get rid of it on approaching her harbor, and without interfering with any cargo she may have in, or imperiling her working powers. She can leave port with her cargo of cotton and the coals that she is likely to consume upon her voyage; and if she needs ballast before she ends her passage, she takes it in at sea, and maintains a uniform, safe and seaworthy trim. Another advantage which water-ballasted cargo steamers may possess, is economy of space occupied by machinery. With water ballast at command for trimming ship, the engines, boilers, &c., can be placed far aft, close to the stern of the ship, dispensing with the long connections of midship engines with the screw, and utilizing room which is often practically lost. The weight which would send the ship down by the stern, can be neutralized at any time by the admission of water into ballast compartments, forward of the ships center.

UNION OF THE WORLD'S COTTON PORTS.

Cheap steam transportation between the cotton ports of the United States and the cotton markets of Europe can no longer be postponed without causing injury to the cotton growers of our Southern States. India, their great competitor in cotton culture, is now within easy reach of the European markets, by steam and the Suez Canal. Already steam lines to the cotton ports of India, via the Canal, have been started in Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste and Odessa, and all those ports now are practically nearer to Bombay than they are to New-Orleans or Savannah. Liverpool, London and Havre ship-owners are also sending steamers to Bombay and Calcutta, via Suez, and orders to build steamers especially adapted to the traffic have been received in England and Scotland from nearly every important seaport in Europe. The effect of this close connection between the cotton growers of India and the cotton manufacturers of Europe, cannot be favorable to the cotton-growing interests of the United States. Its threatened dangers should be promptly met by fair legislation and vigorous enterprise. The Southern States must have direct steam connections with the leading European cotton markets, and that steam connection must be profitable to those who provide the transportation, or it will not last. Vessels of moderate cost, light working expenses, large cargo capacity and light draught, are the only class of steamers that can earn attractive profits by carrying cotton at the current freights; and such steamers American citizens are not permitted to own, as American citizens; they must ignore that proud title or retire from the business of running steamships upon the North Atlantic. The class of steamers required for the cotton trade cannot be built in the United States without an extravagant outlay of capital, which will be sure to entail a serious loss upon any one who may attempt the enterprise. As our laws now stand our Southern fellow-citizens must patiently wait until foreign steam-ship owners take up the trade which they offer, and which Americans, their fellow-countrymen, would gladly carry on if they were permitted to do so upon conditions which offered a reasonable promise of success. The people of the South like the people of the West are dependent upon foreign ship-owners for the conveyance of their produce to European markets, and they will continue to be so dependent, so long as they submit to the influences and interests which are opposing the repeal of the Registry law, which forbids the purchase by American citizens of ships suitable for modern traffic, upon terms which will allow them to compete with the ship-owners of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Russia, or Turkey.

J. S. O.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Legislative Matters—The Paris Municipal Council—The Ecumenical Council—Prince Pierre Bonaparte—The Late Mr. Burlingame.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, March 6, 1870.

There is but little news of interest to forward you today. I have never known Paris reduced to such a state of political and social stagnation as during the last week.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The Corps Legislatif resumed its sittings this afternoon, after a recess taken to afford the Ministry time to mature its measures. It is to be hoped that, now the stage of unprofitable discussion has been passed, we shall see it proceed to the realization of the programme which placed it in power. It is said that the Right will at once engage in an active campaign against it, and the tone of its organs is certainly calculated to confirm that impression. I question much, however, whether the reactionists comprising that fraction of the Chamber will care to carry out their threats, seeing that the result of such a policy would certainly be to provoke a dissolution. The Government has nothing whatever to fear from another appeal to the constituencies. Not so the Arcadians. It is questionable whether a dozen of its members would be sent back to the Chamber. Besides, they know the Emperor is strongly opposed to a dissolution, and they are not likely to run counter to the Imperial wishes. If any more time, then, is wasted in fruitless discussions it will be less the fault of the Chamber than the Ministry. It has but to promptly and energetically push forward its measures to secure the continuance of the support given it on the question of the official candidatures. Any further delay or faltering in its purposes would be fatal to its existence, for it would detach from the heterogeneous majority which it commands all its more advanced members, and thus afford old Right an opportunity of carrying out the tactics by which it proposes, it is said, to overturn it.

That the Left is sincerely desirous of giving the Administration a chance of accomplishing the reforms which it contemplates, you will see from the subjoined extract from an article published in the *Siècle* of this morning. It shows that the vote on the official candidatures was part of a settled policy, and not an isolated act, as pretended by the extreme radical organs:

"We trust," says the *Siècle*, "that the Gauche, whose rôle, under these circumstances, is naturally traced, will apply itself to place the Cabinet and the Chamber in a position to satisfy the wishes of the country. From the very fact that the opposition of the Left is disengaged from all ministerial aspirations; that every one is aware that it does not seek to take the places of the existing Ministry; its action disinterested of every other motive save that of the conquest of the public liberties, will, we believe, be all the more effective. Should there be opposed to reforms an absolute rejection or dilatory expedients, public opinion, confused and uncertain though it be at present, will arrive at definite conclusions, and will find means to impose its legitimate exigencies."

PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The question of the manner of electing the new Municipal Council of Paris, continues to cause great embarrassment, and I am afraid that the Commission formed by the Minister of the Interior, is not likely to find a solution for the difficulty. Do you know what the Commission proposes? To have half the members elected and to reserve the other half for Government nomination. This is a compromise that will fail to give satisfaction to public sentiment. It would insure an absolute majority to the Government in the direction of municipal affairs, for from the councilors elected it would always be easy for the Ministry by honors or places for themselves or friends, to detach a sufficient number of votes to insure the passage of such measures as it might favor. Besides, the principle involved in this mode of election is utterly inconsistent with those enunciated by the Ministry on entering office. Should the Commission have decided on adopting it, it will certainly be rejected when it comes before the Chamber, although the Right will vote for it to a man.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

It seems to be now quite certain that in the event of the Jesuits carrying the dogma of infallibility through the Ecumenical Council France will withdraw her troops from Rome. Comte DARU's recently-published correspondence indicates this result as inevitable. The truth is that the Pope has been long preparing for it. The creation of an army of volunteers for his service was simply a preparatory measure to the imposition of the dogma on the Catholic world. Had his Holiness not been determined to force it down people's throats at the point of the sword, he would have contented himself with such military protection as France was willing to afford him. Well, we shall see how far these treaties of the Church militant will carry it. With threatened schisms in the Eastern and Western Churches, and probable expulsion from Rome by another revolution, I am afraid the poor old Pope is destined to find that, though pronounced infallible in matters of faith, he is lamentably fallible in matters of judgment. You have seen what a reception he gave the Prince D'ASTURIAS at the Vatican. The hopes of the reactionary party in the Church are set on the future of this little bastard. For him is reserved the glory of restoring the reign of the Jesuits and the Inquisition in Spain.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

The approaching trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE at Tours is exciting strong feelings of disquietude. It is feared that his acquittal, of which few seem to entertain any doubt, will lead to fresh disturbances in Paris and others of the principal cities of France. It was a great mistake on the part of the Government not to accept the Prince's offer to renounce his privilege as a member of the Imperial family, and to be tried by an ordinary jury. His acquittal by a Court constituted like that which is about to assemble at Tours, will be set down as a defeat of justice, although I am satisfied that M. EMILE OLLIVIER believes that he is acting strictly in conformity with its interests. The story circulated about the presentation of a carbine and an address to the Prince by a number of Americans resident in Paris, is, I find, perfectly true. One of the two gentlemen who were present when they were presented to him (M. RAMBAUD, of the Parlement, and M. PERTHUYSET, the famous sportsman,) corroborated the fact to me. M. RAMBAUD says that he read the list of signatures, but that the Prince begged of him not to mention any of the names. But for his promise not to do so, I should have been in a position to forward them to you in order that they should not lose the glory of a proceeding, without parallel for its political consistency and good taste.

THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME.

The Burlingame commemoration meeting is to take place on the 16th, at the American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, and judging from the interest manifested in regard to it will be a most interesting affair. I mentioned in my last that all the representatives of foreign Courts, and the principal public functionaries would be invited to attend. I understand that so far as the Diplomatic Corps is concerned, there is a general disposition to do honor to the memory of their late distinguished colleague, and that all the foreign Ministers will be present who are not absolutely prevented by illness or the pressure of their other engagements. It is not improbable that some of them will speak. A narrative of the proceedings, with the speeches in full, will be published in pamphlet form for circulation in the United States.

THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

It is difficult to obtain any precise information as to the course of proceeding resolved upon by the French Government in their understanding with the directors of the French Transatlantic cable. It is said that the latter will not formally renounce their monopoly until they see what Congress is going to do in their regard. In making fresh concessions it is also stated the French Government will investigate very narrowly the position and prospects of the companies applying, and will insist on a large money guarantee (100,000 francs) for the execution of the project. It is to be hoped that in the new bill which Congress is about to frame upon the subject it will expressly stipulate on reciprocity in regard to the non-exaction of a money deposit, when the principle of free competition is admitted and our Government asks for no guarantees of the kind.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Church and State—Finance Question in the Cortes—Political Parties—Tragedy in Lisbon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

On Friday last an interesting debate took place in the Cortes on the demand for authorization to prosecute the Archbishop of St. Jacques.

The Republicans strenuously opposed the measure, advocating at the same time the separation of Church and State, and setting forth the inviolability of the Deputy, which, they said, was to be considered before everything. The Bishop of Osma, having refused to come to Madrid in obedience to the summons of the tribunal, whose authority he denied, the commandant of the *gendarmerie*, accompanied by four *gendarmes*, went to the Bishop's palace, and requested him to accompany them to the capital in a carriage which was waiting for him in the court. The prelate, after having protested against this violence, complied with the demands of the commandant, and is now incarcerated in a seminary at Madrid.

FINANCES.

The condition of the finances becomes, if possible, more and more deplorable. The whole Press has taken up arms against M. FIGUEROLA, the Minister, and it is probable that he will be forced to yield to public opinion, and resign. At Malaga, and at Barcelona, the pensioners and officers on half-pay are actually reduced to beg in the streets. The Junta of Public Instruction at Barcelona declared to the Government that nine-tenths of the masters of the primary schools (such as they are) have not the means of clothing their children. About thirty municipalities have sent in their resignations, in consequence of the insufficiency, not to say the nullity of the means to meet their expenses. The Minister of War had an interview with Señor FIGUEROLA, in order to ascertain if the exchequer were in a condition to meet the expenses which the Carlist insurrection is sure to occasion. Señor FIGUEROLA did not conceal from Gen. PRIM the lamentable state of the Treasury, and the necessity in which he found himself to have recourse to a loan. Señor FUTAN addressed the Minister of Finances, in order to ascertain the motives which prevent him from paying the three per cent. rentes in the provinces, and the pensions of the retired officers and the ex-employes of the Government. Señor FUTAN denounced in the severest terms the course pursued by Señor FIGUEROLA, and he maintained that the Minister of Finances had effected nothing in the important department of which he was the head but to produce the most lamentable confusion and disorder; and, he added, if things were to continue in this state, it would be the duty of the Minister to resign his post to one more fortunate or more capable than himself. The honorable Deputy declared further that if the Minister of Finances did not think fit to adopt this course, or to ameliorate at once the financial condition of the country, he should present to the Chamber a bill which would force him to resign. Señor FIGUEROLA said, in reply, that he should be most happy, if Señor FUTAN would carry out this intention; for, if the Chamber accepted the bill, he should be free from the annoyances of a post in which he was called upon to reform the finances of the country without money. The Minister announced that 320,000,000 of reals for the taxes, 180,000,000 for the personal tax, 46,000,000 for the surplus of the colonial exchequers, and 114,000,000 for the national property which had been sold, were owing to the exchequer; but that despite all his efforts, the seizures made, and legal proceedings taken, it was impossible to obtain ready money from any body. Señor FUTAN having declaimed with vehemence against the disgraceful extremities to which the retired officers of the army had been reduced, in order to live, Señor FIGUEROLA replied that their sufferings had often been much more severe than at present, and that it was impossible to pay them before the taxes were received. At Valencia the retired officers have not received a dollar for five months. A commandant of the army declares that he has had no fire in his house for five days, and that he has not the means of feeding his children. A Captain at Barcelona is unable to procure any assistance for his daughter, who is dangerously ill. The pensioners of the Government held a meeting, in which it was decided that six of them should wait on the Minister of the Interior to ask permission to beg in the streets, as there was no other means of obtaining bread. All these facts were communicated by Señor FUTAN to the Cortes.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

I am happy in being able to assert, that the threatened rupture between the Progressists and the Union Liberals will not take place. The Government, taking into consideration the wishes of the nine thousand petitioners for the adjournment of the debate on the Porto Rico reforms, has decided to give some of its attention to this question during six months, at the end of which time, it is hoped, the insurrection in Cuba will have been suppressed, and the election of the Cuban Deputies proceeded with. The Government has further given a tacit authorization to the Duke of MONTPENSIER and his family to fix their residence in Madrid.

TRAGEDY IN LISBON.

At Lisbon a tragical event has occurred. A member of the highest aristocratic circles, fired by a momentary passion for a young Spanish actress, deprived her of all consciousness by means of a narcotic, and then accomplished his detestable purpose. On her revival, his unfortunate victim was so overwhelmed by the shame of this cowardly outrage, that she went mad. The perpetrator of the crime is now in prison, awaiting his trial.

A Panic in an Albany Church—Several Persons Injured.

From the Albany Journal, March 19.

While the customary Lenten services were being held in St. John's Catholic Church, at Dallius and South Ferry streets, about 8 o'clock last evening, a cry of "Fire!" was raised in consequence of the drapery about the statue of the Virgin having accidentally caught fire. The church was filled with men, women and children at the time, and a scene of great excitement ensued. The entire audience became panic-stricken, as it were, on seeing the flames, and a great rush was made for the doors. Those around the altar made strenuous efforts to extinguish the burning drapery, and finally succeeded in doing so before any material damage resulted.

Rev. Father BAYARD, while endeavoring to subdue the flames, was severely burned in consequence of his vestments taking fire. This added to the excitement among the audience, and several of those in the gallery, finding the passage-way blocked up with the throng, leaped from the gallery to the floor beneath. During the excitement, which lasted some fifteen minutes, several persons were trampled upon by the crowd in their anxiety to reach the street and were seriously injured. Among these was a little girl named KEOGAN, who sustained a fractured leg. Under the circumstances, it is very fortunate that no lives were lost.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HYGIENE OF THE VOICE. By GHISLANI DURANT, M. D., Ph. D. New-York: SCHIRMER. 1870.

This monograph supplies a want that has long existed, and which, as more time, money and interest are bestowed on the art of singing, is proportionably more felt. It is true that the best teachers are possessed of a body of rules derived from experience and tradition, the observance of which would be of great advantage to the singer; but most people have become incapable of accepting oral tradition, and precepts uttered in broken English by a man who has no time to explain the reasonings on which they are founded make little impression. Let us hope that the same precepts, conveyed in unexceptionable language, presented to the eye in print, with all the anatomical and scientific reasonings on which they are founded, compressed into the fewest possible words, and set forth with that perfect lucidity which is the almost exclusive possession of the French scientist, may be more efficacious.

In one thin and elegant volume, easily mastered in half a day, Dr. DURANT makes the student acquainted with the latest results of scientific investigation, and its bearing on three hundred years of empirical practice in the training and management of the human voice; and sets before him at one view the rules derived from the experience of the wisest Continental masters, and the medical reasons which sanction those rules, in a manner to interest, to warn, and to enlighten even the most heedless of those who consult him. Dr. DURANT's description of the anatomy of the larynx and vocal apparatus is clearness itself, and can scarcely fail to fix in the mind the lesson he intends it to convey, viz.: that a mechanism so delicate should not be subjected to the careless usage so frequently indulged in, or the violent efforts the public sometimes so barbarously applaud. His explanation of the causes of differing *timbre* or quality of tones is new to us, and highly ingenious; so also his account of the formation of the voice, of its growth, and the changes to which it is liable.

But it is the advice, the instruction, the caution, which as a physician Dr. DURANT offers in language quite dispassionate and quite irrefutable, that we should like to see in the hands of every teacher, every parent and every young singer in the country. We so constantly tremble for the voices of public singers, and so often have to mourn over the loss of an organ which has contributed to the delight of a private circle, that it would be well indeed if the young generation would accept a guide who can teach them to avoid the pitfalls into which so many have stumbled.

It is not easy to make extracts epitomizing a work which is itself a marvel of compression, but the following may be interesting even to the general reader.

"Between light and sound the analogy has often been made, and this in all ages has given birth to thousands of comparisons between musical tones and colors—between music and painting. That this analogy exists is indisputable, but we must be on our guard lest we carry it further than the nature of the case will allow. It is true that it may serve as a source of metaphor, but we must not claim for it any scientific value whatever. If, since the varying rapidity of vibration produces the different colors as well as tones, in considering the resemblance between music and painting, we should find that the number of vibrations corresponding to the red of the chromatic bears the same relation to the number corresponding to C of the acoustic scale as that for the orange does to that for D, or that for the yellow does to that for E, or even that the proportion should hold good throughout both the chromatic and acoustic gamuts; nevertheless, we should not be justified in asserting, from this resemblance, that a complete identity had been established, *nor the imagining that a harpsichord of colors might be constructed on which we would be able to play tunes with the eyes.*"

(The italics are ours.) Again:

"From these considerations and the preceding paragraph, we see that if the tube may be made to yield tones of any depth by prolonging it, the embouchure being the same, it must be considered as a flute; but if it can be lowered only an octave or less, with the same embouchure, it must be classed as a reed; the latter is the case with the larynx.

We now see what is the true character of the vocal apparatus, that the sound is the result of the vibrations of the vocal ligaments, and that these vibrate in the same manner as the reed of any musical instrument, and that the pitch is chiefly governed by the tension of the vocal chords. As yet we know little concerning the mode in which tones are modified by the air passages both above and below the larynx, but that they are so modified there can be no doubt, if we observe the great amount of muscular contraction taking place during singing or speech.

The production of a note presupposes two indispensable conditions: First, a body capable of vibrating; second, an agent competent to produce these vibrations.

The first condition we have seen fulfilled in the larynx, which contains the chordæ vocales. The second, in accordance with that beautiful provision of nature that nothing shall be useless, we find in the air introduced in the lungs, and which, having undergone change, has therefore become a waste product."

The following is interesting to those whose children are intrusted to hands too often incompetent, in Sunday and other schools, and in boy choirs:

"It is also of the greatest importance that young people should not be allowed to sing pieces not completely within the range of their voice, nor strive to reach certain notes by too great nor too prolonged efforts, lest they should lose whatever disposition they may have for singing. If the attempt to execute certain musical compositions can alter, or even destroy, voices already formed, would they not, if they did no worse, prevent the development of vocal organs yet young and delicate?"

In his very instructive chapter on alimentation, Dr. DURANT quotes as follows from M. SEGOND:

"There is among singers a prejudice concerning alimentation. A great many of them expect to find in a frugal diet a sure guarantee against the alterations of the voice; but when the singer perceives that in breathing he burns his own substance, and that the reparation is made by alimentation only, he will understand that breathing much more than the man who does not sing, he must repair his enormous losses by a diet of the most nutricious character. Then, and then only, living in a perfect equilibrium he will preserve his voice in its strength and compass, and no longer be exposed to the numerous and severe disorders of the vocal apparatus which develop themselves so quickly in an exhausted organism."

Dr. DURANT's work closes with a chapter on the hygiene of the voice, which we should be glad, did space allow, to reprint bodily. Not that the arguments against tight lacing, tight collars, sudden exposure to cold, and so forth, are new, but they are admirably stated, and the penalties of transgression clearly revealed. Persons of a highly nervous organization may take a hint from the following:

"The best way to overcome the influence of sudden emotions, is to cultivate the habit of breathing easily, tranquilly, and by small inspirations. In this way the respiratory muscles and the lungs, being accustomed to a certain rhythm of movement, keep it notwithstanding any nervous shock which the system may sustain; even the acceleration of the circulation which is an ordinary effect of emotion, soon finds in a methodical inspiration an obstacle to which it must yield. Regulated by the breathing, function after function returns to its natural condition; the heart ceases to palpitate, the brain becomes clear and the voice docile; while on the contrary if any disorder of the breathing be added to the effect produced by emotion upon the cerebral system, it becomes impossible to control the action of the voluntary muscles."

Books Received.

—PATRICK DONAHOE, Boston, 1870. *Life Pictures of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ.* Translated from the German of Rev. Dr. JOHN EMMANUEL VEITH, formerly preacher of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna. By Rev. THEODORE NOETHEN, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Albany, N. Y.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York. *The Sun.* By AMEDEE GUILLEMIN. From the French by A. L. PHIPSON, Ph. D. With fifty-eight illustrations.

—ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1870. *Casimir Maremma.* By the author of *Friends in Council*, *Realmah*, &c.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *The Records of Living Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.* With a history of naval operations during the rebellion of 1861-5 and a list of the ships and officers participating in the great battles. Compiled from official sources by LEWIS R. HAMERSLY, (late Lieutenant United States Marine Corps.)

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. Journal of a visit to Egypt, Constantinople, The Crimea, Greece, &c., in the suit of the Prince and Princess of WALES. By Hon. Mrs. WILLIAM GREY.

—TURNER & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *Edward Wortley Montague:* An Autobiography.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, 1870. *Hans Breitmann's Ballads.* By CHAS. G. LELAND. New, enlarged and complete edition.

—SLOTE, WOODMAN & CO., New-York, 1870. Guide to Williams & Packard's System of Penmanship, for teachers and adepts.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The April *Lippincott's* gives the usual installment of Mr. TROLLOPE's "Vicar of Bulhampton," and thereafter a paper on "The Negro in the South," from Mr. E. A. POLLARD. So far as the facts of Mr. POLLARD's article go we are glad to receive them. But we cannot help thinking that his conversion has been sudden and that his prompt use of the controversial weapons so lately employed against those with whom he has been politically identified, smacks of bad taste. The negro will do better than his foes have believed possible; but it is well not to expect too much of him. His new-gained freedom has elevated him as if by magic and he has nobly shown his appreciation of the new position and duties it entails. How he will act when the idea of liberty has grown common and ceases to stimulate his energies and inflame his imagination, and when a long, steady pull in the way of voluntary labor is expected of him, remains to be seen. We hope all good things of our American blacks; but it would be foolish not to remember that elsewhere the same experiment has failed. Our future experience may be exceptional in this as in so many other things, and for the sake of the negro race, let us pray that it may be so. But let us not depend too much on what certainly includes elements of uncertainty. There are some clever bits of fiction in the present *Lippincott's*. Among the ladies, Mrs. DAVIS, GRACE GREENWOOD and Mrs. STOCKTON appear to advantage. Mr. PIATT seems quite at home in his essay "About Hogs," and handles it *con amore*. There are other papers readable enough, but none that calls for particular comment, unless it be a financial article which points out as the true solution of the national financial problem the issue of compound interest notes.

—*Hours at Home* is at its usual mark. There are seventeen contributions, and the names of NOAH PORTER, R. H. STODDARD, SCHELE DE VERE, Dr. HOLLAND and B. F. DE COSTA are among the contributors. "Is the Mystery Solved?" is another addition to the countless essays about the Man with the Iron Mask. Mr. W. C. WILKINSON proves to his own satisfaction that Mr. LOWELL's poem, "The Cathedral," is "a decisive and even a signal failure." Dr. PORTER's "Books and Reading" are always interesting and suggestive, and Mr. DE COSTA's "Great Pyramid" pertains to a class of subjects in which the writer has been successful before. "How I Became a Scout" is a clever sketch in its way, and the chapters of Mrs. CRAIK's "Hero" will be found, by those who can abide novels in serial shape, quite attractive. While there may be nothing of very striking merit in the April *Hours at Home*, it contains little, on the other hand, to detract from the well-earned position of this excellent family magazine.

DOWN WITH THE TAXES.

Another Call for Immediate Reduction—It is the Demand of the People, and Not of a Party.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 11.

There has been one bill introduced in Congress during the present session to increase taxes, to wit, Gen. SCHENCK's Tariff bill. No bill has been introduced as yet to reduce taxes, though we understand that one is being matured for that purpose. The President, in his annual Message, recommended that there be no reduction; but it is reported and generally believed that he has since changed his views. The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and in a subsequent lecture in the city of Boston, took ground against any abatement, and has given no indication of any change of views. It is evident, therefore, that if any relief is to be obtained, it will not be accomplished without resistance. The people must take hold of the matter themselves, and instruct their Representatives in Congress in a way that they cannot misunderstand.

In 1867 Congress removed taxes to the amount of $175,000,000. While the larger part of this tax was, under the operation of the Tariff laws, merely diverted from the Treasury to the pockets of capitalists, there was, nevertheless, a perceptible lightening of the public burden. The internal taxes on "protected" articles having been all, or nearly all, removed by the legislation of 1867, it follows that any further reduction will operate to the advantage of the whole community. The tax on sales ought to be abolished. The petty and vexatious assessments on watches and silver spoons ought to be discontinued. The tax on gross receipts of transportation companies is, in fact, a tax on the articles transported, and, being no longer needed, should be abolished. The special taxes or licenses should likewise be swept from the statute-book. They cost more than they come to.

In the matter of the tariff, the oppressive taxation is not so much the sum which is collected by the Government as that which is forced out of the consumer for the benefit of the producer under the cover of law. The extent of this extortion is shown by the fact that there are 4,000 different articles taxed by the tariff, and that upon five of them alone the Government collects one half the gold revenue it receives. It has been demonstrated by the actual returns of last year's imports that $150,000,000 can be annually collected by customs duties, without any increase of the rate of tax, from sixty-five articles, thus relieving the people of the immense tax of forty-eight per cent. in gold upon all the other articles in the list.

The fact cannot be ignored that the present taxation is extremely oppressive; that it is consuming the substance of the many to enrich the few; that it is unduly and unjustly concentrating in the hands of a limited number the capital and earnings of the whole people. In the demand for a reduction of taxes there is no party division. As long as heavy imposts and excises were needed, the people submitted without a murmur, but now that it has become a matter of dispute what is to be done with the surplus revenues, there comes up from every section of the country an emphatic demand that every unnecessary tax be abated, and that there shall be no taxation except for revenue for the Government.

Every Republican paper of note or influence in the country, with perhaps one exception, has given expression to the universal sentiment of the people that there should be an immediate reduction of taxes; not a reduction or removal of one tax, but a general relief, which shall include in its scope those taxes which are *not* levied for purposes of revenue. The Government has no moral right to impose a tax, except to raise money for its own requirements. Any tax beyond that is an abuse of power, and is, to all intents and purposes, an act of robbery.

It is a matter for congratulation that in all parts of the country the people are meeting, in villages, towns, counties and cities, and giving expression to the universal demand for a reduction of taxes. The Republican State Convention in Indiana most earnestly pressed this demand. Appeals are being forwarded by every mail to their representatives asking for this relief; in these appeals Republicans and Democrats unite, for they are alike interested; and it will be a serious reckoning which representatives in Congress will have to make with their constituents this Fall if they neglect or overlook these just demands.

Indian Depredations in Texas—Sufferings of the Settlers.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 13.

We learn from a friend, who resides about eight miles from Denton, Texas, and who has recently arrived in this city, that a most deplorable condition of affairs exists in his section of the country. The people there live in momentary dread of the Indians, (Comanches,) who frequently make raids in force, and succeed not only in driving off large numbers of horses, but in capturing women and children, whom they keep until redeemed by their friends at heavy ransoms.

The raids are usually made during the light moon, the Indians coming in from the reservation in forces varying from one hundred to three hundred. They come in on foot over the prairie, hiding themselves from observation during the day in gullies and in the small skirts of timber which are found on the creek. Arriving near a settlement, they reconnoitre stealthily until they find where they can make a dash to best advantage. Then, disregarding any further attempts at maintaining secrecy as to their movements, they dash into towns in open day, capturing horses and shooting those citizens who may be in their way. Collecting as many horses as they can find, they start at once back to the reservation with their booty, robbing and shooting as they go. The settlements are so widely separated th[illegible] time elapses before the [illegible] sent out [illegible] in sufficient numbers to [illegible] fight, and then the Indians are always superior in numbers and in their equipments. Every Indian that has been killed has been found armed with the finest United States long range rifles, while the citizens have doubled-barreled shotguns and revolvers.

The horses are driven to the reservation, where it is almost an impossibility ever to recover them, as the United States troops are totally unequal to the preservation of order or the protection of the lives of people. With the Indians who engage in these depredations are a number of white men, (some of whom have been shot,) painted as Indians and restored by the application of water to their original pale complexion. The troops serve only to inspire contempt on the part of the Indians, who utterly ignore their presence, relying upon their own strength and their perfect knowledge of the country. Since the Government has proved itself unable or unwilling to give the people on the border that protection to which they are entitled, it is but just that the citizens should be permitted to protect themselves, by the formation of military companies. With arms and supplies, the inhabitants could and would operate with the troops against the savages, successfully. Something more than driving them back upon the reservation is needed. They must be soundly thrashed, and taught to respect the rights of the whites and the power of the Government. Unless something be done to stop the work of plunder and rapine, nine-tenths of the emigration to Texas will stop east of the "Cross Timbers," and the fertile country west of that point be left an uncultivated waste.

CURRENT NOTES.

New-Hampshire has now eight daily papers.

A man invested $5,200 in lions in Cincinnati on Tuesday. He took four.

A New-Jersey paper accuses a St. Louis paper of taking two views of the same question in the same breath.

The Newark *Morning Register* will register the news no more. It was an enterprising little sheet, full of the local news.

The Canal Board will appoint the Superintendents, Collectors, Weigh-masters, &c., on Friday next.

The Cincinnati cigar manufacturers have acceded to the demands of the cigar-makers, and the strike is thus ended.

Gov. SHAFFER of Utah was dined by his friends in Freeport, Ill., previous to his departure for Great Salt Lake.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, April 7, as the annual State Fast Day, which some of the Boston ministers last Fall wanted to have abolished.

Testimony was taken at Troy on Saturday in a suit for the recovery of $21,603 70, begun in 1853. The amount sued for has increased to about $45,000.

Rev. E. WATSON, Presiding Elder of the Saratoga Methodist District, prayed, a few evenings ago, for the Legislature, "which seemed disposed to repeal even the ten commandments."

Citizens of Topeka, Kansas, offer to give twenty thousand dollars to any body who will build a $75,000 hotel on Kansas-avenue, in that city.

The Chicago Historical Society admitted Mrs. MARIA S. SCAMMON and Miss JESSIE L. BROSS as life members, at a meeting held on Wednesday.

The Philadelphia Alumni of Jefferson Medical Society formed an association on Saturday, with Prof. S. D. GROSS, M. D., LL. D., as President.

A resolution proposing biennial sessions of the Legislature of Wisconsin was defeated by one vote in the Senate, after it had passed the Assembly by a very large majority.

The suit of the widow of Senator DOUGLAS against the executor of his estate, and others, for an injunction and for other relief, was again brought up in the Circuit Court in Chicago last week.

Hon. JOHN E. PATERSON died of apoplexy in Parma on the 18th inst., in the seventieth year of his age. He was for some time Associate Justice in Monroe County, and twice was elected to the State Senate.

Col. BAKER, who made the attack on the Piegan Indians, was born at Fort Ann, Washington County, and his parents still reside there. His friends in his native town warmly defend him against the charge of inhumanity.

The Glasgow (Ky.) *Times* informs Mr. GOLLADAY that "he is wofully mistaken in his constituency if he imagines that they will indorse him, and—to use the mildest possible term—his pusillanimity."

Canadians are rejoicing in the belief that through the efforts of Canada to export American silver, and the efforts of the States to import it, what has so long been called the silver nuisance will soon disappear.

A leading homeopathic physician in Jacksonville, Ill., has sued an allopath for libel, laying damages at $5,000, which is not a small dose. The allopath called him "a charlatan, charm-dispenser, necromancer, NERO of sanctity, &c."

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed, to be engrossed, a bill authorizing the Auditor of Public Accounts to issue to Washington College registered bonds for $36,500, in place of the coupon bonds belonging to Mr. PEABODY, which were lost on the steamer *Arctic*, and which constitute the gift he made the College.

A Louisiana planter delighted his hands last week by paying them in silver quarters. One old negro exclaimed: "'Federit money come an done gone, and greenbacks is played out, but dis is the stuff that rats can't chaw. De old time is come agin, hoo-ray!" And then he went away and buried his money.

LYMAN PIERCE was nominated by the Rhode Island Democrats for Governor, notwithstanding the fact that a letter from him was read in the Convention offering his "respectful but conclusive declination." The State Committee was authorized to fill the vacancy in case he persisted in this "conclusive declination."

In response to an inquiry from the Senate of Virginia the Chicago Historical Society says that it is not in possession of the bronze eagle which formerly surmounted the Speaker's chair in their chamber, but of an iron eagle which once surmounted the battle-scarred walls of Fort Sumter. Furthermore, it does not know where the Richmond bird could be found.

A colored resident of Raleigh, N. C., who signs his name FRIDAY JONES, calls upon the colored people of Alamance, Orange and Chatham to move into Wake, Johnston, Granville, and the lower counties of the State. He says: "The Democrats seem to be determined to devour you, but do not leave the State. Come down here, and we can give you plenty of work."

The New-Brunswick Legislature recently passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, but, greatly to the disgust of the people, the Supreme Court has stepped in and granted an injunction restraining the Sheriff from releasing prisoners from custody, holding that, under the British North American act, local Legislatures have no jurisdiction.

Hon. JO. W. HOLDEN, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, has resigned his seat that he may devote himself entirely to the editorial control of the Raleigh *Standard*, with which he has recently resumed his connection. The House unanimously requested him to withdraw his resignation, but he persisted.

The Boston *Transcript* reports that a little four-year-old girl, who was taken to see the ballet, expressed a wish on her return home to dictate a letter to her father, and did it as follows: "Dear papa, I have been to see some ladies dance. They danced on their toes. They had no feet; their toes were on the ends of their legs."

The Troy *Times* learns that, to facilitate the transportation of freight, the Central Railroad freight depot on Green Island will be removed during the present Spring to the foot of Adams-street in that city, and united with the Hudson River depot at that point. The yards will be enlarged so as to accommodate the business of the two roads, and an addition to the present depot erected.

Here is another little story which Boston favors the rest of the world with: A young lady there met in company a young gentleman who evidently had an excellent opinion of himself. During conversation he introduced the subject of matrimony, and expatiated at length upon the kind of wife he expected to marry—that is, if ever he should take the decisive step. The honored lady must be wealthy, beautiful, accomplished, amiable, &c., [illegible] he called, and [illegible] coolly, "And pray, Sir, what have you to offer in return for all this?" The young man stammered, reddened a little and walked away.

An Indianapolis paper tells a story of a resident of that city who not long ago received a cable dispatch from his uncle, in Berlin, stating that he had shipped him a magnificent wagon, wonderful for its artistic mechanism, and drawn neither by horse or mule. A few days since he received another dispatch from Baltimore, announcing its safe arrival there, and that it would be forwarded by express. He waited impatiently and found, when it came, that it was a wheelbarrow.

The Superintendent of the Great Western Railway of Canada has replied to a request from the Ministers in the town of Ingersoll to stop the running of trains on Sunday, that as an intermediate link in a through line and one compelled to compete with other through lines for business, it would be impossible for them to do so. He promises, however, to make the engineers respect the feelings of those worshiping in the churches, or in their houses, and move with the least amount of whistling and noise.

A resolution was presented in the Senate of Maine last week to give Mrs. BETSY REYNOLDS a pension during her life. The member who introduced it made the following statement: Mrs. REYNOLDS, widow of JOHN REYNOLDS, of Burnham, sent four sons, two sons-in-law, and one grandson to the war; neither of them returned to tell their story. They all died defending the union and the flag. When the war closed she was left with thirty-one orphan grand-children, made so by the war. Her only surviving son, who is lame, volunteered, but was rejected because of his lameness. Mrs. REYNOLDS is now depending on her own labor for her livlihood. Seven of her orphan grandchildren are in the Bath Asylum.

OUR STATE CANALS.

A Free Canal Policy for 1870 Advocated—Old and New Policy Contrasted—A Free, National Highway from New-York to the Mississippi—Mr. Hatch's Funding Scheme Explained.

The commercial organization recently formed to promote the improvement of the State Canals, and the adoption by the Legislature of a broad and statesmanlike policy with regard to them, is about to republish an elaborate speech delivered by Hon. I. T. HATCH upon the subject. From this document we copy portions which, in some degree, indicate the reasoning of Mr. HATCH and the scope of the policy of which he is an advocate.

NECESSITY OF ACTION.

Conventions year after year have passed resolutions in favor of reduction of tolls, and a speedier and cheaper transportation. We propose now to take them at their word, and to inaugurate the policy of making the canals free. If the Constitution leaves the matter in doubt, we will take the doubt in our favor. The canal has been and is so egregriously mismanaged, under the present notion of making repairs imperfectly when they are made, and frequently of avoiding them when they ought to be made, that it has gradually become more shallow from the caving in of the bench walls; and State Engineer RICHMOND deemed it his duty to warn the State of New-York, in his last annual report, that "there is less capacity now than there was in 1849, and double the business to perform." But Mr. HATCH agreed with other speakers that the removal of the tolls is as important as the removal of the mud. The removal of the mud only permits boats to pass over the canal; that of the tolls attracts traffic to it, while high tolls will in the end entirely repel it. Therefore no canal policy can be practical or statesmanlike which does not include the removal of both obstructions.

By the neglect of the great thoroughfare, the commerce of the West is being expelled from this State. An immense diversion of the grain trade has already taken place. Of the grain received at the ports of the lakes on its way to the East, in 1869, nearly 69,000,000 bushels were sent to other places than the commercial Metropolis. It is estimated that the productions of the West immensely exceed those of ten years ago, but within that period there has been no increase in the business of the canals. By a supine and fatuous policy a large share of the trade that naturally would come through our own State is driven into the hands of active foreign neighbors, who are on the alert to receive it. The receipts of wheat and flour at Montreal alone last year were equivalent to nearly seven millions of bushels more than in the previous year. Canada has taken advantage of the situation and has expended since the union of the upper and lower provinces upon the rival routes of the St. Lawrence nearly $6,000,000; and we are now threatened with expenditures, in comparison with which those already made are trifling, and are left in no doubt as to their object. Then our country is rapidly becoming a network of railroads, and some of them drain and cut off the grain trade on its way to the East without permitting it to touch Chicago. And southward, too, we find that active exertions have been made to turn the course of the grain trade down the Mississippi; and unless we cheapen the cost of transportation, many of the streams of trade which have made this State and our commercial metropolis what they are, will be tapped and turned away from us.

THE DEBT.

Mr. HATCH stated that a plan was proposed to fund the debt for a period of eighteen years. It was approved and recommended by the Produce Exchange of New-York, and subsequently brought by him, in 1869, before the State Legislature, where, although not presented until the session had almost closed, it came very near adoption, 50 votes being recorded in his favor and only 53 adversely. The chief provisions of the plan are: To pass a law conferring upon the Canal Board the power to readjust the toll—according to the necessities of the times—as fully and effectually as a board of railway directors has the power to adjust the freight tariff of the road under its control, thus enabling the trade of our State to compete on just and liberal terms with whatever rivalry may arise. As a considerable decrease of tolls might reduce the income from the canal below the amount required to fulfill the annual requirements of the Constitution of 1846, and the exaction of a direct tax might prove temporarily injurious to the political interests to which the Board might be friendly, Mr. HATCH proposed to remove the obstacles permanently by authorizing the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to borrow an amount sufficient to fund the debt at eighteen years, the interest to be paid by direct tax, but only in case the surplus canal tolls should be insufficient for that purpose. To show the imperative requirements of the Constitution of 1846, he begged leave to refer to the special report of Controller ALLEN, page 195, wherein he said:

"That in attempting to make any important reduction in the rates of toll upon the canals they encountered difficulties resulting from the charges upon the canal revenues, and which, in their opinion, render it inexpedient, if not impracticable, to make any changes at this time which will essentially diminish the net revenue from this source. While it is conceded that the canals were made primarily for commerce and not for revenue, it is also conceded that the cost of their construction and maintenance must and should be paid from their earnings, and it follows that, until the debt created for their construction is discharged, the tolls should be so regulated as to yield a revenue sufficient for the payment of that debt as it matures, so far as it can be done without detriment to commerce. In other words, the subject of revenue enters largely into the question of tolls, so long as the obligations of the State growing out of the construction of the canals remain unsatisfied. The constitutional charges upon the canal revenues are sacred and cannot be ignored or repudiated, and for a time they will more than absorb the entire net earnings of the canals."

The annual charges upon these revenues for the current year (and they will not be less for several years to come) are:

For the support of the Government	$200,000
For the general fund debt sinking fund	1,500,000
For the canal debt sinking fund	2,340,000
Making an aggregate of	$4,040,000

to be paid from the surplus revenues of the canals, and if there shall be any serious deficiency from year to year it must be supplied by taxation." He had high legal authority [HON. GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, J. K. PORTER, JOHN GANSON, WM. M. EVARTS] for asserting that such an act would be entirely harmonious with the existing Constitution. When passed by the Legislature, it would be submitted to the people next November, and, if ratified, would then become operative. He contrasted the early benefits of such a law with the tedious and injurious delays that must arise from looking solely to the aid of a constitutional amendment, which could not be completed in less than three years. A careful computation made in the office of the Canal Auditor at Albany, demonstrates that an annual contribution of $335,[illegible], invested at five per cent., will extinguish a debt of $10,000,000 in eighteen years. Allow $500,000 more for annual interest on the debt, and the whole sum needed yearly would be less than a million dollars—not so much as one-third of the average net receipts from canal tolls during the last two years, the amounts having, even under the injudicious and unnecessarily expensive system of management, been $2,862,772 60 in 1869, and the previous year they were $3,293,301 13. Thus, at one-third of the present net income from canal tolls, ample provision would be made to pay the interest of the debt promptly, and to extinguish the principal within the designated period, besides leaving a most abundant provision for working and repairing the canal, without resorting to taxation. Mr. HATCH said that upon this plan the canal would, within two years, and at an expenditure of $3,000,000, be put in thoroughly good condition. This and the reduction of tolls would attract very large accessions of business, and enable the State of New-York to compete triumphantly with alien routes. But the revenue, if the present course is pursued, will be reduced lower and lower, and the debt, instead of being paid at the end of ten years, will never be extinguished without recourse to direct taxation of the people, who will also sustain a loss of over $20,000,000 invested in the canal traffic and in the means of transport.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. HATCH enlarged on the subject of transportation. He alluded to the incalculable loss sustained by all the honest industries of the country through the vicious system of "watering" railroad stock, and declared that the only direct check the people of New-York and the nation have upon further combinations and more extensive monopolies to raise the price of transportation, is the canal, which is open to all comers and under the control of the State, and regulates the cost of carriage throughout the East and West, and through the whole North, during the season of navigation. Mr. HATCH stated that during the last Summer he had a large foreign correspondence with our Ministers in France, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain and Russia, as well as with gentlemen who are largely engaged in canal transportation in these countries, as to the condition of the canals in Europe, and the policy pursued in regard to them. He had found much to confirm his views as to the most expedient policy for the State to adopt. In France, LOUIS XIV. gave the tolls of the canals to REQUE, the engineer who constructed them, placing the amount at a figure only sufficient to keep them in repair, and the tolls remain in the family of REQUE today upon the same condition. In Russia, applying the principle adopted in France under LOUIS XIV. as to the canal of Languedoc, the toll laid upon vessels and their cargoes in passing through the canals, for thousands of miles, is so light that the revenue thus derived is not sufficient to repair them, and the deficiency is made up from the public treasury; the policy being to endeavor to promote the wealth of the State by freeing the exchange of products from burden and placing such upon accumulated wealth. In England the canals are numerous, but short, as well as narrow and shallow. No tax is levied on them, except a light assessment called the land tax, for the National Government, and the same local taxes as on other property. Their system is essentially different from that of our own canals, as they belong to private companies. The lesson to be derived from their recent history is instructive. Their condition was of so much importance that a Royal Commission was issued to inquire into it, and made an elaborate report in 1867. Out of the 3,890 miles of inland navigation in England and Scotland, the ownership of nearly one-third had then already been amalgamated with that of railways. Authentic statements were made before the Commissioners, showing the heavy profits such companies made, after going to the enormous expense of buying up large sections of canals. Being thus enabled to monopolize the traffic, the companies skillfully raised the tolls, not in such an unnecessarily exorbitant degree as to bring their affairs into prominent notice, cover them with public odium, and draw upon them the interference of Parliament, but to a rate sufficiently high to exclude the competition of other forwarders or carriers upon them. It was found that such combinations never give to the community at large as good facilities as would be enjoyed if the canals were independent. To so serious an extent were these amalgamations and monopolies carried, that laws were passed prohibiting them; except when sanctioned by a special act of Parliament. Experience demonstrated that the public interests suffer whenever such acts are passed; and it was proved by ample testimony that a sound policy demanded that the canals should be kept open as highways to any one who chooses to carry them on, as they were in Great Britain until 1847 or 1848, and as they yet, thank God, are in this State. The fact was fully established that there is no permanent competition between railroads, or wherever they obtain power. In all such operations the public loses a salutary check upon exorbitant charges. Monopoly does not arise on the canals. They have this distinctive specialty, that their owners are not, as those of railways are, themselves carriers of the greater part of their traffic, but "are open, upon payment of toll, to the public, and not only to large carriers; any man who has capital enough to buy a boat and to pay the toll, which is a very small fraction of the total cost of conveyance, can carry upon the canal."

STEAM ON CANALS.

In Holland steam is extensively used to propel boats on the canals. The engineer of the Belgian Towing Company writes, that by the use of steam on a canal of adequate dimensions, a reduction of sixty-six per cent. has been made in the charges for freight on a railway parallel to the canal. One of the most extensive coal miners in England, who is practically well acquainted with the canals of his country, in a recent letter to Mr. HATCH, says: "On some canals they are using screw boats successfully, at a speed of about four to four and one-half miles an hour, and they do not at that rate injure the banks. Where railways have the control of a canal they do not encourage the use of steam on it; but in a level country, where a canal has a fair depth of water, say 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet, with a sufficient width for vessels carrying 150 tons, they would successfully compete with railways except as regards light goods and passengers. The use of the larger vessels greatly reduces the cost of transit. A small engine of twelve to fifteen horse-power will propel a barge carrying 120 tons of coal. Two men and a boy can navigate such a vessel." The dimensions thus described indicate that steam may be profitably used on canals far smaller than the Erie would be with the contemplated improvements, and on boats much less than half the size it would admit. Other information shows that steam is most frequently used on such canals as are connected with rivers and estuaries corresponding to the Hudson River, the harbor of New-York and the terminus of the canal of Buffalo on the lakes. He said it is scarcely necessary to add, on this branch of the subject, that we are far behind the Europeans in improving our canals: and while they are extending their canal system, we are hesitating over the inauguration of a policy that would preserve those already constructed.

In conclusion Mr. HATCH said: The policy of the friends of the canals is in the interest of the people, and to save them from taxation, and had no doubt that under a readjustment of the financial clause of the Constitution of 1846, and by the removal of the restrictions upon the power of the Canal Board to reduce tolls, in order to retain the trade of the canals, the public works can be improved and made free and self-sustaining at no distant time without any recourse to taxation. He expressed an undoubted conviction that by the adoption of the policy proposed the former trade would be restored to the State and the nation. Our water highways are in a critical condition, and something must be done for their preservation. The diversion of trade had commenced and would go on if no means were adopted to check it. It was like a *crevasse* in the banks of the Mississippi, and if neglected, would widen and deepen till the whole carrying trade of the West would be carried away from us.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A Memorial to the President—A Fair Share of Federal Patronage Demanded.

The memorial referred to in yesterday's edition of the TIMES, which has been sent by a special committee of the German Republican Central Committee of this City to President GRANT and the heads of the Departments at Washington, reads as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The German Republican Central Committee of New-York, convinced that the Administration will exert all the influence at its command to strengthen the party, whose principles it represents, beg leave to submit the following memorial, in the hope that it may receive due consideration:

The fact is too well known that the defeat of the Republican Party in the City and State of New-York is principally due to the preponderance of the foreign element in the population of the City as well as to the subtle policy pursued by the leaders of the Democratic Party to prejudice the masses of the German born citizens against the Republican Party, by dwelling on two features, of which one never was incorporated as a principle of the National Republican platform, and the other may be attributed to the personal sympathies of individual members of the party. We refer to the Temperance agitation, and to the antipathy expressed by some against foreign born, adopted citizens.

Whilst, however, the majority of the citizens of Irish birth form a solid phalanx, and are the ever-reliable bulwark of the Democratic Party, controlled as they are by more than political influences, the German born are open to argument, and there cannot be any doubt of the fact that a great number of German adopted citizens may be persuaded to join our ranks, if the Administration will not confine itself to mere expressions of sympathy and good will towards its German allies and friends, but also accord to them that just and equitable consideration, to which they are entitled by their numbers.

It is a fact recognized by all, even the most superficially informed on political affairs in the State of New-York, that the Democratic majority can only be overcome through and by the influence and votes of the German adopted citizens. Overwhelming as the Democratic majority was in the last campaign, aided by their fraudulent maneuvers, it was nevertheless reduced by 35,000 votes through and by the help of the German vote.

This aid was rendered so disinterestedly and patriotically that, in the face of certain defeat, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL consented to lead the State ticket, as the chosen representative of the German Republicans. His natural repugnance to appear as a candidate for office was overcome by the earnest appeals made by the party leaders in behalf of the cause, and the necessity of the case prompted him to serve freely the interest of the party in the political field as well as he unhesitatingly, in former times of need, had served his adopted country on the field of honor.

The valuable assistance and co-operation thus rendered by the German adopted citizens were fully appreciated by the Republican State Committee, and it was distinctly understood by those parties whose relations within the party qualify them to understand the political situation in the State, that henceforth the German Republican organization, being the only representative body of German voters, should occupy a co-equal position and rank with the American General Committee.

It was further understood, agreed and covenanted, that the distribution of federal patronage in the State of New-York should be so arranged in future that due recognition be given to the German element in proportion to its strength within the party.

We freely confess that we are unwilling to appear as seekers of patronage or office, but the exigency and urgent necessities of the moment demand that we should frankly state the cause, in which we are placed so as to enable the Administration to act intelligently and understandingly in the support of its friends.

So long as the system is pursued, that the Government, in its selection of civil officers, should, next to the qualifications and capacity of the candidates, have [illegible] of his sincerity and loyalty; and since the [illegible] of Federal patronage serving as a means [illegible] the influence and power of the Administration, it becomes a duty with every friend and supporter of the latter to designate the best course to be pursued.

The German Republican voters in the City of New-York compose fully one-fourth of the entire Republican vote, and they claim it as the duty of the Administration to accord to them an equitable proportion of the patronage at its command.

We can only hope to swell our numbers and keep our ranks intact, if the Administration will demonstrate its willingness to recognize our claims, particularly is this necessity becoming evident at the present juncture, when dissatisfaction and discord exist among the leaders and managers of the Democratic masses.

Our Central organization is the only representative body of German Republicans of New-York, having been constituted by the people of regularly elected delegates from every Assembly District in the City. The great mass of German Republicans look to us for proper representation of their interests under the Government. While, in by-gone years, divisions and factions existed among the German Republicans, we are happy to state that these factions and divisions are totally removed at this time; differences have been reconciled, and none exist at present to mar the harmony in our united ranks, and our body will demonstrate how powerful the German Republican vote can be brought to bear on coming elections.

It is natural that the men who thus directly represent the people, and not individual interests, understand best what is needed to do good; they know best what appointments would satisfy and give tone and character to our element.

The German Republican friends of the Administration have so far always done their full share of duty; they have created a powerful and influential organization, and we look to the Government to countenance our efforts, strengthen our influence, and fortify our position.

We do not petition for ourselves as individuals, but for the existence of the Republican Party in the Empire State.

Now seems to us the proper time, and not any later, when the people will say, and not altogether unjustly so, that only at times when the Germans are needed as the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are they appealed to, and their services recognized. It must be done in ample time, to show to our countrymen that the Government is just to its friends after a campaign as well as immediately preceding one.

We appreciate fully the good intentions of the Government in appointing so worthy a man as Gen. MAX WEBER as Internal Revenue Assessor, but in the interests and in the name of the party we represent we reiterate our respectful petition that,

First—A representative office be conferred on a representative German Republican of the City of New-York.

Second—At least one Collectorship of Internal Revenue be given to one of our prominent German Republicans.

Third—That the heads of Departments in the City of New-York be requested to recognize the recommendations of the German Republican Central Committee for subordinate positions in their departments in proportion to its numerical strength in the City of New-York.

The German Republican Central Committee composed, as it is, of true and tried Republicans, will exert all its strength and endeavors in support of the Administration and to make converts among our countrymen, but we can only then succeed when the Administration itself gives us a helping hand and comes to our support.

We herewith inclose a letter from JAMES W. HUSTED, Esq., Secretary of the Republican State Committee of New-York, corroborating our statements with respect to the inducements held out and the assurances given us by the representatives of the party during the last State campaign.

Respectfully urging your Excellency to give this subject early and deserving attention, we remain, Mr. President,

Your obedient servants,

JACOB SCHOENHOF,
HARTWIG GERCKE,
M. ELLINGER,
J. C. F. BEYLAND,

Special Committee.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

Claims of the Company as to the Merits of the Scheme—The Future of Broadway as a Thoroughfare—Facts for Thoughtful Business Men.

The Arcade Railroad Company has published a circular in favor of its scheme, from which we derive the following interesting points:

The solution of the transit question is, undoubtedly, to constitute a feature of the present session of the Legislature. In view of this contingency the question whether Broadway shall constitute the future route and artery of travel, looms up as a question of the utmost importance, not only to property-holders, but to business men occupying that thoroughfare. In any nominal distribution of material improvements, looking to the realization of steam transit from the Battery northward, there is no doubt that the interests of Broadway lies in the conservation of its present eminence in this respect. Pearl-street, the New Bowery, the Bowery and Third-avenue constitute a tolerably clear and direct thoroughfare on the east, from the Battery to Harlem, and, for that reason, have approximated to the dignity of thoroughfares; and the tendency of sentiment is to the opening of other longitudinal thoroughfares down town, resulting in the relief of Broadway, especially in the way of heavy traffic. The extension of Centre-street, so as to open into the Bowery at Fourth-street, leading it directly into Third and Fourth avenues; the opening of West Broadway into Sixth-avenue northward and eastward to the Battery; the straightening and widening of the extensive streets of the City; the extension of Laurens-street to open into Fifth-avenue on the north, and into Cortlandt-street on the south; the cutting through of Madison-avenue to Union-square, and the widening of the upper part of Broadway to form a broad thoroughfare opening into the Boulevard; these are improvements which have long been agitated and must inevitably be undertaken within the next five years.

Of the 15,000 vehicles that pass the Astor House daily, 7,000 are trucks, either double or single, 3,500 are stages, and the remaining 4,500 are carriages, either double or single.

The result of the opening of these longitudinal thoroughfares will be to divert most of the truck movement from Broadway, which would be beneficial, as the result of the laying of horse-railroads on the adjacent northerly routes has been to divert considerable travel from it, which, to its trade, has not been beneficial. The total northerly and southerly transit represented by these railroads is 120,000,000 passengers annually, more than one half of whom would take the Broadway route were the facilities offered. Sixth-avenue, Third and Fourth avenues, and Seventh and Eighth avenues are indebted to the horse railroad system, which has made them thoroughfares, for most of the vitality they have developed during the past few years as trade parallels. Comparatively speaking, with its present facilities, Broadway may be ranked as at the zenith of its development as an artery of trade—for, as other arteries of convenient transit are opened, the diffusion of that transient trade, which favors more than one-fifth of the Broadway retail interest, must inevitably follow.

The very westerly and easterly arteries of transit will never, of course, materially affect the Broadway interest. But, were the thoroughfare represented by Laurens-street and its extensions, (northerly to Fifth-avenue and southward to the Battery) and Fifth-avenue opened, it would in a very few years prove a formidable rival to Broadway as respects the best class of retail trade; and were the facilities for travel proposed for Broadway transferred to the newly opened thoroughfare, it cannot be doubted that it would in the end lead Broadway on its own ground as a retail thoroughfare, notwithstanding the latter's slight advantage of position and further advantage of already established eclat. The success of that portion of Fifth-avenue between Waverley-place and the junction of the former with Broadway, sufficiently attests the validity of that conclusion.

The proposition is evident from mature consideration, therefore. The interest of Broadway lies not only in the conservation of its present pre-eminence as the central route of travel, but in the creation of new facilities, provided the latter can be created without injury to the street. To the extent that these facilities are created the pre-eminence of Broadway as a retail thoroughfare is intensified and the value of its property enhanced.

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

Being the creation of said facilities without local injury, the project of the Arcade Railway is to be considered with reference to its capacity to fulfill the conditions of the problem. Confessedly, it is the only plan that approximates to the solution of the question—a fact which has won for it the unqualified and almost unanimous support of Broadway property-holders, who have taken occasion to study it. A recommendation to pass it, directed to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, received the signatures of over two hundred Broadway property-holders last Winter. Among them were some of the heaviest and most influential names in real estate fee in this City. The plan has also been indorsed by 2,500 names of Broadway business men, holding by lease or rental.

Substantially the Arcade is the creation of a two-story street, either story of which is as available for foot-travel as the other. The upper story will remain exactly what it is now; the lower story repeating the upper in a broad, well-lighted, well-ventilated thoroughfare, nearly as pleasant at all times as the upper for purposes of travel, and in bad weather or extremity of heat or cold, considerably pleasanter and more agreeable.

What the first story of a Broadway building is to the upper street, for trade purposes, the present basement will be to the under street for similar purposes. What the basement is now to the upper street the present sub-cellar may be to the newly created street underneath. The sidewalk underneath being twelve to thirteen feet beneath the level of the upper walk, the excavation will be, it may be observed, considerably deeper than the floor of the basement level—from four to five feet deeper on the average. The average level of basement floors along Broadway is from eight to nine feet lower than the curb-stone—a generalization that applies to all buildings erected within the past twenty years, and must be connected with the under walk by high stoops similar to those along the line of Fifth-avenue, and of about the usual average height. This will, on the average, expose from four to five feet of the sub-cellar to light and air, rendering it of about the same light and ventilation as the basement story is at present, and, generally, available for storage of goods.

There are now about 1,700 buildings on Broadway, rather more than nine-tenths of which, judging from the statistics of the Department of Building, have been erected within twenty years. Of the whole number, in over 1,200 cases, the first floor is on the street level, or less than a foot above it, according to the thickness of the floor and girders taken together. The rule is to have the bottom of the girder on the level of the street or walk, with little deviation, which raises the floor of the first story a step or two. The remaining two or three hundred modern-built structures, raise the floor of the first story from three to six feet above the level of the walk, bringing the basement floor from three to six feet below the level. In buildings built after this model the basement is quite available for business—almost as valuable for banking, insurance and real estate purposes as is the first story. The basement of the Park Bank building and numerous basements between it and Trinity, on the east side of the street, are excellent illustrations. In these instances where the basement floor is not more than four feet below the level of the upper walk, the floor of the sub-cellar will not fall below the line of the lower walk—that is, these buildings will have the advantage of the conversion of the present sub-cellar into a well-ventilated, well-lighted and accessible basement on a level with the walk of the under-street. The Arcade plan, therefore, transforms the present basement into a valuable first story on the under-street, transforming sub-cellars into basements in relation to the same level. In over twelve hundred buildings where the first story begins on the street level, the sub-cellar floor will be only four to five feet below the level of the under-sidewalk. In about three hundred other cases, where the first floor is entered by stoops of four or five feet high, the sub-cellar floor will be on the level of the lower walk, substantially constituting the first floor of the building. There are about 1,700 basements on Broadway, the rentable value of which will be increased not less than two thousand dollars per year, ($3,400,000;) while, again, in all cases of modern built buildings, a certain rentable value, more or less, approximating to the present value of basements, will be imparted to the sub-cellars. For all purposes of business, the value of the latter is wholly a created value dependent upon the Arcade plan. Two thousand a year would not be too high an estimate in this respect, as regards the 1,500 modern built buildings, which gives a second $3,000,000 in addition to the rentable value of Broadway. There is a third source of increase of value which must not be overlooked. The external tracks of the Arcade being used as freight lines during the night—for way trains after 10 o'clock P. M.—will be [illegible] down town—Broadway jobbers and wholesalers will be enabled to ship goods without the expense of cartage, (now estimated at a dollar a ton and all shipments,) also to receive goods via the Arcade without loss or damage occasioned by cartage. Cars can be distributed along the external tracks when wanted, at 10 o'clock, and, half an hour being allowed for loading, taken up at 10½—the road being cleared for the delivery of goods as early as 11 o'clock. Property-holders on Broadway, in some instances, estimate that the rentable value of the present first story would be increased not less than two thousand a year by the facilities for shipment and delivery, and the doing away of cartage expenses occasioned by the building of the road. Taking into account only the first-class stories on Broadway, estimated at two thousand—for numerous buildings of broad facade and separated into two or three or four stores—the increase of rentable value in the first story will be equal to about $4,000,000.

These estimates are minimum estimates. Their amount of increase in rentable value of Broadway, is however: By basements, $3,400,000; by sub-cellars, $3,000,000; by first stories, $4,000,000. Total, $10,400,000.

Now an increase of ten millions in the rentable value of Broadway is equal to augmenting its real estate value by one hundred millions—a sum sufficient to build five arcades of similar length at the highest possible engineering estimate. In fact, the aggregate body of property-holders on Broadway could well afford to construct the road and present it in fee-simple to the Company. These considerations of advantage are altogether separate from the consideration of doubling the capacity of the street as a thoroughfare of foot-travel; or more than doubling its capacity for way-travel by vehicle; of the removal of stages and drays from the upper street, rendering it convenient for carriages; of the creation of an always clean, well-paved thoroughfare, free from mud in rainy weather and from dust in dry weather; in short, of the creation of an ideal street for travel and the transaction of business. The obviation of noise and jar, normal to the operation of railroads, is brought about by means of a very simple invention, to wit, the resting of the railhead on a longitudinal section of rubber or other elastic substance; and, if found desirable, the products of combustion will be wholly absorbed. A brief extract from the evidence of Engineer H. M. WILCOX will best dispose of the ventilation question:

"The continuous openings at the sides adjoining the buildings, together with the cross-ventilation through the side streets, at each block, with the consequent current of air caused by the moving trains, adding thereto ventilators, two feet square on each side, at a distance of only twenty-two feet apart, and extending above the curb-stones some six feet, could not fail to produce the most thorough and complete ventilation. Deep mines are ventilated by a simple partition in the shaft, while in this case there are in addition to the continuous opening on Broadway and at the cross streets, absolute flues, so arranged as to void the inflated gases, and the cross currents alluded to, and even the slightest breeze on the surface would greatly intensify their power.

With these combined means of ventilation, the air in the Arcade must be as pure and wholesome as in the street above. All the laws of ventilation are fully complied with by this plan.

As to lighting, ventilation, noise, jar, and possible strength of structure, however, they are all questions of engineering, and present no problems of difficult solution. Again, the water, gas and sewerage systems on Broadway will be the gainers by construction.

Further discussion of the subject of the Arcade plan in its relation to Broadway may be continued under two heads:

1. Possible modifications in the system of building and alteration of buildings along its route.

2. Possible danger to the foundations of buildings, occasioned by excavation.

Any who may be interested in the first question may find the data for the formation of an intelligent opinion by studying the plans of the new Equitable Life Insurance building, which were altered from the original drawings, so as to accommodate them to the coming Arcade. The lower corner on the east side of Broadway and Maiden-lane may, also, be studied with advantage with a view to the determination of the question. The conclusion is that the Arcade will not occasion any material alterations in the system of building prevalent for the past twenty years, with the exception of the better adaptation of basements and sub-cellars to purposes of business. The fact that leading professionals, as, for instance, Mr. JOHN KELLUM, who planned STEWART's buildings, the *Herald* office, BALL and BLACK's building, and other large structures on Broadway, heartily indorse the Arcade plan, sufficiently attests the validity of this conclusion, which is also supported by the concurrent testimony of leading engineers and leading builders. As Mr. THURSTON epigrammatically remarks in his evidence before the Senate Committee, builders "have been preparing Broadway for the Arcade for twenty years, and didn't know it."

As to the second specification. Structures erected during the past twenty years fluctuate between a minimum depth below the curb-stone of seventeen feet, and a maximum of twenty-five feet. In the lower part of Broadway, about Wall-street, the average depth exceeds twenty feet; and a few structures run as deep as twenty-four feet. The foundations of the great hotels along Broadway have a depth of from seventeen to twenty feet. Buildings having the first floor nominally in the street level descend the depth of the basement added to that of the sub-cellar, that is, not less than seventeen—to which must be added foundations. In no case will the sidewalk of the under street be beneath the level of the sub-cellar floor: though, in cases where the basement floor is not more than four or five feet lower, as happens with about 300 buildings, the lower sidewalk will have the same relation to the sub-cellar floor that the upper has to the first floor. In other cases, where the first floor is on the street level, the sub-cellar floor will be from four to five feet below the level of the walk. In all well built structures, excavation to the level of the foundations is perfectly safe, and, generally, if the building is safe at all, according to the principles adopted by the Superintendent of Buildings, the excavation is safe also. There remain, perhaps, two hundred old buildings and rather temporary structures which will need, some of them, to be underpinned. Should the front walls of these buildings, or of a proportion of them, have to be shored up, it would not be necessary or even desirable to shore up the party walls, nor would it interfere with business men occupying the first floor. These are common operations nowadays, and need no more than mere mention. In many cases, for light and ventilation, areas have been excavated (or left) quite to the depth of the Arcade sidewalk. All vaults taken will be restored at the expense of the Company (if wished) by constructing similar ones, beneath the lower sidewalk.

The Broadway route is favorable to excavation. New-York is built upon the upturned edge of the primitive range extending through New-England into Canada. From the Battery to Thirtieth-street the surface is alluvial and diluvial deposit, that is, soil, sand and gravel. At one or two points there is quicksand at a depth of twenty-five feet. From White to Canal streets water is developed in volume at a depth from thirteen to fifteen feet. From Thirtieth-street northward to Manhattanville, there is an almost constant outcropping of gneiss. Further north, the basis rock is lime-stone. The stratification of the gneiss crust being north and south, it presents no expensive obstacles to excavation, which could prolong the work to the inconvenience of the public. Temporary and movable bridges will prevent any obstruction to travel during the progress of the work.

The conclusion is valid, therefore, that the Arcade plan fulfills all the conditions of the problem, without injury to property and with advantage to the beauty, convenience and cleanliness of the thoroughfare. The conclusion is, also, equally valid that the plan is equivalent to the creation of a duplicate Broadway beneath, perfect in its daylight, owing to the six feet of continuous open area-way, which also prevents any jar of the upper roadways from being communicated to the buildings. On the other hand, should the Arcade be driven to seek the Laurens-street route, the result would be the creation of a rival thoroughfare, by reason of its facilities more valuable for travel, and by reason of its proximity likely to gain ultimately a heavy share of the best retail trade. These are facts and probabilities which Broadway property-holders must not neglect to consider. Leaseholders can easily remove from one thoroughfare to another. Property-holders are of necessity more stationary.

The future of Broadway, under the Arcade, is a topic which might be expatiated upon to the extent of folios. The present practical result will be the creation of three great travel and trade centers along its route. The first will be constituted by City Hall Square; the second by Union-square, with Fourteenth-street as a cross thoroughfare; the third by Madison-square, with Twenty-third-street as a cross thoroughfare. Of these, Union-square will become the most important trade and travel center on the continent, by reason of its situation at a point where the projected Fourth-avenue Arcade merges into the main Broadway route. The former begins at Union-square, and takes Fourth-avenue to Harlem; the latter continuing along Broadway to Sixth-avenue, pursuing Ninth-avenue northward, and running to Junction with the Hudson River Railroad at Tubby Hook. It would not be over-stating the prospect to say that at the first of these centers property values will be increased twenty-five per cent.; at the second, fifty per cent.; at the third, thirty-five per cent.—making no account of its increase on the two cross-thoroughfares named. These, with the Battery and the junction of Broadway with Fifty-ninth-street, will constitute stupendous depots of business and travel, approximate conception of the magnitude of which is staggering. The vicinity of the half-mile depots will also form centers of great value to trade.

The intimacy of its connection with the Harlem, New-York and New-Haven, and Hudson River Railroads, together with its easy connection by way of Fourteenth-street with the railroads radiating from the Jersey shore, constitutes one of the great arguments in favor of the Arcade, and establishes its position, not as a mere agent of local circulation, but as a great artery of trade and travel, in connection with other arteries now terminating in the vicinity, joining the business circulation of the continent to its inmost heart—Union-square. The question to be mooted by Broadway holders is: Shall Broadway form the route of this great artery, or shall its future be dwarfed by the adoption of some adjacent thoroughfare?

Yet, despite all of these considerations, the opposition emanates mostly from a single leaseholder.

The day has long since passed when projectors of great and valuable improvements are to be jeered at as visionaries. The Stephensons, the Whitneys, the Fultons and Morses of modern civilization—madmen in their day, every one of them!—have taught civilization two very salutary lessons. One is, that it is not worth while to sneer too soon; the other is that the question of the practicability of any novel project, provided it fills a popular want that may make it a financial success, is not to be determined by non-experts, but by the test of unerring scientific principles at the hands of men who understand their application. The popular need guarantees the final success of the Arcade. The decision of the most enlightened engineers of the country, in a body, stands sponsor for its practicability as an engineering project. The capital to build it can be procured.

The Graham Assault Case—Action of a Coroner.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday held an ante-mortem examination in the case of MARTIN GRAHAM, lying in a dangerous condition at No. 754 Second-avenue, whose skull was fractured late on the night of the 28th ult. It appeared that GRAHAM, going home intoxicated, mistook the house of WILLIAM SACHS for his own, and stumbling against a girl in the hall in the darkness, was thought to be a burglar by SACHS, who attacked him with an ax and gave him a blow on the head. These facts were undisputed. Coroner FLYNN arrested SACHS yesterday and committed him to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries of GRAHAM.

THE ICE QUESTION.

The Ice in the Hudson and Elsewhere—Prospects for Navigation—Facts for the People—No Hope for the Monopolists.

Contrary to the usual order of things at this date of the year, the navigation of the Hudson River through from tide water to Troy remains effectually closed above Poughkeepsie. "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," and the lap seems to like the lingering. On Thursday the propellor *Miller*, of the Poughkeepsie line, started from her pier in this City, determined, if it was within the range of possibilities, to make her way through to the line's end. But little impediment was met until she had passed beyond Newburg. At New-Hampburg the floe-ice was reached and began to be troublesome. A few miles further progress became almost impossible, and the only way in which she could proceed was to lunge forward with a full head of steam on, repeatedly crashing and breaking the ice; then receding and leaping on again in a fresh onset. Although the surface of the water seemed to present but a thin layer of ice, with light furrows of fragments, still, when the whole force, weight and strength of the vessel was launched out against it, the mistake was evident, and it became certain that great masses or boulders of the ice-wall laid deeply down in the water out of sight. At length the boat, with most frantic exertions, was driven in, and wedged so firm and fast that she became helpless. She could neither advance nor recede, nor could the limited crew cut her out. Help at length came from Poughkeepsie, and she was released and finally proceeded to her destination. Her passage through dislodged the ice, which commenced to float down the river into Newburg Bay, where it caught the propeller *City of Newburg*, and the ferry-boat *Union*, and temporarily wedged them in, helpless. The pilot of the propellor, who happened to be ashore at the time and believing his vessel to be in danger, at great personal risk recklessly leaped from cake to cake of ice and reached her safely, much to the relief of the many trembling spectators. Neither of the boats were damaged. The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Troy line, has thrice broken through the ice lock of mid-Winter and made her trips between the metropolis and the capital. She was planked forward with two inch oak, and plated with boiler-iron, which shows scarcely a dent or scratch, although she was hammered and punched through from eight to ten inches of solid ice in places. There are not many side-wheel steamers that would have attempted this feat, and escaped being crushed like an egg shell or cut through and sunk. The propellers *R. L. Hasbrouck* and *City of Newburg* were the first to break the ice blockade between here and Newburg. All these boats, except the *Connecticut*, together with the Newburg barges and the Nyack steamers, are running regularly. Capt. DEMING declares that he could pilot the *Connecticut* through to Troy today, and that the line will be operated regularly next week. The ice beyond Poughkeepsie, toward Albany, is yet firm and solid, except in a few open bays or spots cut and kept clear for ferriage purposes. Below Poughkeepsie there is scarcely a handful of ice to be seen.

The ice varies in thickness at different points from six to twelve inches, but nowhere in the main channel is it more than seven inches, and generally less than that. The tremendous rain and wind storm, on Wednesday morning, for a time threatened a sudden breaking up and extensive freshet, but that did not occur, and the weakness of the ice caused by it was nearly made up to its former strength by the subsequent cold snap. Yesterday and Friday, however, there were fresh signs of weakness. The Mohawk, the Hoosick and other tributaries, groaned and cracked with the premonitory sounds of dissolution. Except in places such as Crammelbo, and short bends, where there are high walls, the ice is greatly weakened. Five more moderate days, with tempering suns, will unloose the frost bands, send down water from the snow-covered hills, swell the rivers, cause a freshet and a complete clearing out of the ice from all the Hudson. The ice-men have been using every opportunity, night and day, to "make hay (ice) while the sun (cold snap) shines." Extra forces of men and teams, the farmers and every available hand has been used. No rest has been allowed on Sundays, and at night, by the glare of calcium lights and kerosene bonfires, they have worked unremittingly. They persistently refuse to give any statement of the number of tons that they have cut and housed, and appear anxious that no over-estimate shall be made by prying reporters. Whether this course is a part of the strategy of monopoly, the public can decide without help. But from the careful estimates of shrewd ice-men of anti-monopoly proclivities, it is certain that the monopolists have a very large supply either housed or stacked, ready to be packed within forty-eight hours. In addition to the quantity stored at the large Companies' houses along the river, a very large—larger than usual—amount has been gathered and packed by parties who have a big eye to speculation, and it is safe to say that there will be a great supply in the market at low prices. The following figures, representing the number of tons of ice stored at various places, may be relied upon as correct—all that the monopolists may say to the contrary notwithstanding: Coeymans, 30,000; Coxsackie, 28,000; New Baltimore, 36,000; Hudson and Stockport, 10,000; Athens, 10,000; Brandon's Bay, 18,000; Catskill, 35,000; Germantown, 45,000; Saugerties and Tivoli, 8,000; Eavesport, 20,000; Barrytown, 15,000; Rhinebeck and Staatsburg, 12,000; Poughkeepsie, 7,000; between Milton and Low Point, 12,000; Newburg, 10,000; Roahook, 10,000; Peekskill, 7,000; West Point, 5,000; Garrison's, 2,000; Fishkill, 2,000; Rockland Lake, 10,000. Thousands of tons in addition have been sent up and down the Hudson River and Harlem roads. Besides this the lakes, rivers and ponds at inland points have been thoroughly peeled of successive coats of clear fine ice, and barns, cellars and graneries have been extemporized into safes for the retention of the glittering, frosty, speculative treasure until the measure is full, abundant and running over.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—Tribute to the Memory of the Late Mr. W. W. Cornell.

The pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, discoursed yesterday on the subject of the uncertainty of the hour of death, selecting for his text the words, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth"—Proverbs, chapter xvii., 1st verse. The reverend gentleman remarked that this admonition of the Holy Scriptures against boasting with reference to our future life was enjoined on us to counteract its influence which tended to destroy our dependence on God, and to remind us of the frailty of our own natures. Man was the creature of circumstances. He was not endowed with a single faculty upon which he could rely for preservation for one day. His life was a vapor; it was at the mercy of a thousand daily casualties which beset his path, any one of which might send him unprepared into the presence of his Creator. His most matured plans are at best regulated by circumstances, and a single untoward fact, a slight indiscretion, an unpropitious storm, or any of the never-ending changes and misfortunes of life, may at one blow hurl him from station and frustrate the hopes and efforts of a life-time. History presented an unbroken record in support of this assertion. No one could reckon on the result of to-morrow, and nations as well as individuals have frequently been made conscious of its truth, and of the power and inexplicable designs of God. Their own beloved church had recently undergone heavy privations in the death of two of its most honored members. When but a few days ago the shaft of death struck that noble-minded man, whom they all reverenced and loved, Dr. MCCLINTOCK, he saw the force of that passage of Scripture, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow," and now when again the bolt had fallen on another honored member of Methodism; when he saw WILLIAM W. CORNELL laid low in the dust, cut off in the midst of life, at the height of usefulness; when his name was on every lip and the synonym of every thing manly and noble, he was again reminded "boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." These men had great plans. Both of them were working assiduously for the good of mankind, but they were gone, and their lives were like the unfinished marble monument, an evidence of what they would be if God spared them longer. They should all be ready for the dread to-morrow. They should familiarize themselves with death, and though the thought was a terror in itself now, when the final moment of dissolution arrived they would meet it without fear, but as a friend who brought them to their everlasting home beyond the grave.

War Between the Dry Goods Kings.

It is said that the houses of A. T. STEWART & Co. and H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. are engaged in an internecine warfare. STEWART, we are told, is making a terrific raid on unbleached muslins and Merrimac prints. The story goes that during the earlier part of the late war STEWART got badly frightened about muslins, and put all his stock on the market, selling them for what they would fetch. CLAFLIN pretended to do the same, but in reality bought back all his own goods and bought up all STEWART'S. The result was that he got a monopoly of the article, and when it rose, as it did almost immediately, STEWART had to buy from CLAFLIN at pretty much what the latter chose to ask. STEWART has never forgiven CLAFLIN for this, but has been husbanding his forces and waiting patiently for an opportunity to strike a crushing blow in return. This he apparently thinks he has found, and is accordingly pushing his columns of muslin and Merrimac forward to the attack. As a central attack he massed his Merrimacs at ten cents a yard, when they were sold by the manufacturers at twelve, and hurled them upon the market. The result is said to have been that the Merrimac men struck his name from their books, and refused to sell him any more goods. STEWART is reported to have immediately procured a supply through a distinguished Philadelphia firm. Through their abundant caution, however, the Merrimac people had put a private mark on the goods sold by them to this firm. Their emissaries bought some of the goods from STEWART, found the mark, reported to head-quarters, and [illegible]. Mr. CLAFLIN is reported to be fully alive to the situation. The practical result of the war is a terrible flutter among the dry goods people, and a general assurance that if Mr. STEWART continues his raid he will ruin pretty much every importer and jobber in the City.

DARING ACTS OF OUTLAWS.

Startling Attempted Theft—Highway Robbery in Tenth-avenue—A Pocket Picked in Varick-street—Singular Case of Arson.

Mr. SAMUEL SEAMAN, at midnight on Saturday, was in the act of closing his grocery-store at No. 94 Varick-street, when three men who were strangers to him entered the place, and one of them made a small purchase, which he requested should be immediately sent to No. 9 Watts-street, and it was dispatched at once by the clerk, and Mr. SEAMAN was thus left alone with his customers. No sooner was the clerk gone than another of the men enticed the groceryman from behind the counter, by a pretense of desiring to make another purchase, and the instant he was within their reach he was suddenly attacked by all three, who knocked him down and endeavored to rob him of a large amount of money he had upon his person. Mr. SEAMAN made such stout resistance and called so loudly for help that the daring freebooters became alarmed and fled before they had accomplished the robbery. He was able to give an accurate description of the assailants when reporting the affair at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. MCDONNELL instantly sent his detectives in search of them. As yet, however, they have not been arrested.

GEORGE HALLOCK, of No. 361 West Sixteenth-street, was passing through Tenth-avenue at a late hour of Saturday night, and when near Twenty-fifth-street was suddenly attacked by a gang of ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and $17. He notified the Police subsequently, but could give no description of his assailants, who had fled immediately after the commission of the crime.

Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY, one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Union*, while passing through Varick-street, Saturday night, had his pocket picked of $17 and a cigar case. The latter was subsequently found in the possession of one HENRY PIERCE, who was arrested, arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning, and committed for trial. As Mr. HARVEY seemed to the Magistrate to be unwilling to appear against the prisoner, he was required to find bail in the sum of $500 to appear and prosecute.

At an early hour yesterday morning JOHN HOGAN, of Engine No. 27, being upon patrol duty, discovered a fire in the basement of No. 120 West Broadway, and immediately gave the alarm to his company, located in Franklin-street, which at once proceeded to the scene. Upon entering the basement Foreman YATES found a large fire burning on the wooden floor, which would in a few minutes have jeopardized the entire building. Strangely enough, two men who were in the apartment, made no attempt whatever to escape, and upon being questioned, readily admitted that they had kindled the fire for the purpose of warming themselves. They gave their names as JOHN HAYS and JAMES LYONS, both claiming to reside at No 45 Sullivan-street, the former being employed by CORNELIUS BUCKLEY, packing-box maker, who occupies the basement where they had kindled the fire. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, they were committed for examination on a charge of arson, although they declared they had no intention of firing the building, which is six stories in height, containing a large number of families, so that many lives would have been placed in extreme peril but for the timely discovery of their act of insane carelessness.

The Century Club and the Late Gulian C. Verplanck.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Century Club Saturday evening, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. W. E. CURTIS, were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to remove from this life our long-esteemed friend and associate, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, therefore,

Resolved, That the Century recognize that while in his death this community loses one of its most honored and worthy members, art one of its most ardent and persevering friends, society one of its noblest examples of the cultivated scholar and the Christian gentleman, we are called upon to part with one endeared to us by many years of association, and who has borne to us, from our organization, the relation of father, founder and friend.

Resolved, That the Century will attend his funeral at Trinity Church, on Monday next, at 1 P. M.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the morning papers, and that the Secretary transmit a copy to the family of the deceased.

Court of Special Sessions—The Reorganization.

On Friday, Feb. 25, this Court was reorganized by an act of the present Legislature, and is now held by three Justices instead of two as heretofore. Since the first of the present month Justices HOGAN, SCOTT and MCQUADE have been in attendance, the former acting as presiding Justice. The Court opened at 10 A. M., instead of 9, as formerly, which is a more convenient hour for witnesses living at a distance, as parties on many occasions have to come from the neighboring cities. The calendar thus far has averaged about thirty cases each session. Great care and attention has been bestowed upon the examination of cases, and although it renders the sessions longer than formerly, yet appears to give general satisfaction. The new Clerk, Mr. JOHN HOUGHTALIN, and his assistant, Mr. PETER M. LEDWITH, have been fully initiated into the duties of their offices, and everything works regularly. With but one or two exceptions the attachés have been changed, and it is understood that no other changes will be made, as the Justices have expressed themselves fully satisfied with those they have at present.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1897—Allen vs. Irving National Bank.
1921—Decker vs. Jones.
1935—Pender vs. Bryan.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1807—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1407—Shusters vs. Continental Ins. Co.
919—Rockwell vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
475—Strasburger vs. Fisk, Jr.
1885—Morris, by guardian, vs. Fleming.
1775—King vs. Van Clief, ex'r., &c.
1783—Edwards vs. Kentgen.

Nos.
687—Robinson vs. Stranss.
2163—Butterfield Overland Dispatch vs. Arnold.
2169—Loughran vs. Ryan.
2175—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
2181—Bray, Pres't., &c., vs. Merwin.
2183—Bray, Pres't., &c., vs. Champlin.
2185—Bray, Pres't., &c., vs. Bushnell.
2187—Hone vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
2189—Hooper vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
244—Roberts vs. Tol. and Wash. R. R. Co.
1065—Learned vs. Ryder, (No. 2.)
1236—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
1947—Same vs. Same, (No. 4.)
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.
1620—Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bank N. Y. C.
6656—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
990½—Marsh vs. Solomon.
126½—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.

Nos.
5894—Lyons vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City F. I. Co.
1468—Sichor vs. Shoyer.
1406—Schuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1546—Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Prop'r Line
1183—Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank, Boston.
234½—Moody vs. Osgood.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
20—The Erie Railway vs. Ramsay.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
30—Baxter vs. Drew.
164—Griswold vs. Banks.
165—Rainey vs. Laing.
167—David vs. Treadwell.
168—Bray vs. Pollion.
170—Schrieber vs. Schirmer.
173—Despard vs. Churchill.
178—Powers vs. Rogers.
184—Weith vs. Mordecai.
185—Davidson vs. Morrisey.
186—The Met. Nat. Bank vs. Place.
187—Same vs. Same.
188—Ayres vs. Levy.
189—Brown vs. McKee.
190—Valentine vs. Pelton.
191—Roelker vs. Baach.
193—Corn Exch. Bank vs. Hart.

Nos.
194—Robinson vs. Brisbane.
195—Larkin vs. Wyckoff.
196—Batcheller vs. Batcheller Manfg. Co.
197—Martens vs. Oeters.
199—Ambler vs. Staylor.
200—Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. vs. Beck.
201—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
202—Corn Exch. Bank vs. Hart.
203—Cook vs. Campbell.
204—Willard vs. Nelson.
205—Schettler vs. Smith.
206—Page vs. McDonald.
86—Ritter vs. Boody.
111—Sanderson vs. Codlington.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1397—Ackerman vs. Voorhies.
1475—Cooper vs. Gardner.
1043—Condict vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1433—Walsh vs. Korner.
1327—Sturm vs. The Manhattan Ins. Co.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
1507—Engle vs. Schloss.
1443—Webele, by guardian, vs. Frost.

Nos.
1445—Ditmar vs. Frost.
1447—Knower vs. Pilze.
1357—Callingwood vs. Wahn.
1371—Engle vs. Schloss.
1379—Otis vs. McDavitt.
1387—Morehead vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
787—Sturm vs. The International.
1463—Hube vs. Messler.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1835—American Steam Fire Proof Safe Co. vs. Moore.
1828—Kidd vs. Shaw.
1760—Astor vs. Reisman.
2062—Lawrence vs. Nat'nl City Bank.
2064—Same vs. Same.
784—Clare vs. National City Bank of New-York.
2090—Knapp vs. Altmayer.
2096—Coleman vs. Livingston.

Nos.
2042—Garety vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
1712—Sturm vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1368—Marx vs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
566—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
1438—Leip vs. Sheave.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by [illegible]—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]
41—Devlin vs. Reilly.
[illegible]
44—Olcott vs. Longwell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
494—Troppman vs. Kelly.
632—Ellis vs. McKnight.
425—Russell vs. Hurry.
619—Lynch vs. Kelly.
1007—Hartel vs. Spiegel.
671—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
306—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
660—Magrath vs. Delprat.

Nos.
725—Metzger vs. Lauterbach.
841—Smith vs. Mosbach.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.
756—Fisher vs. Fresch.
586—Gilchrist vs. Spratt.
672—Auja vs. Levy.
473—Kalisbe vs. Block.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
560—Elting Woolen Company vs. Martin.
579—Cochran vs. Hammond.
568—Holthausen vs. Pundis.
649—Peddie vs. Quade.
849—Rancester vs. Cohen.
794—Cole vs. Ashman.
854—O'Kane vs. O'Sullivan.

Nos.
565—Terhune vs. Beach.
586—Jones vs. Cooper.
587—Cohen vs. Hart.
588—Babcock vs. Lamb.
589—Unger vs. Freiarel.
590—Elery vs. Terman.
594—Conkling vs. Lawrence.
595—Robinson vs. Carpenter.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Third Monday calendar—Preferred causes only.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
436—Davidson vs. Littlechild.
335—Purdy vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
337—Fetterich vs. Sexton.
396—Knight vs. Berrand.
442—Fuchs vs. Mussig.
444—Freund vs. Cen. Park, N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
446—Haran vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
490—Lerman vs. Pennefather.
566—Kelly vs. Odell.

Nos.
593—Bateman vs. Smith, Jr.
—Snider vs. Hanlon.
617—Morse vs. Sigler.
639—Jacob vs. Kalenberg.
641—Crosswell vs. Shancross.
650—Mount vs. Nussbaum.
664—Arnoux vs. Goode.
665—Voorhis vs. Codling.
666—Colt vs. McLean.
685—Loewell vs. Fleisch.
686—Livingston vs. Bellamy.
687—Wehle vs. Young.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
674—Same vs. Same.
249—Carbrey vs. Kramer.
394—Dean vs. May.
465—Casey vs. Deegan.
468—Mathews vs. Barney.
469—Gonzales vs. Pritles.
505—Sayle vs. Reinhardt.

Nos.
524—Hahle vs. Wolf.
563—Hughes vs. Petrie.
681—Bamberger vs. Mack.
642—Schuyler vs. Vienot.
663—Winthrop vs. Koop.
682—Koebler vs. Bolger.
683—Beville vs. Freese.
684—Treadwell vs. Carroll.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Morton; robbery.
2—The People vs. Herman Rohler, William Cronachor; burglary.
3—The People vs. James Gavigan; burglary.
4—The People vs. James Clark; burglary.
5—The People vs. Henry Smith; burglary.
6—The People vs. Rodney M. Pomeroy; obtaining goods by false pretences.
7—The People vs. John Sullivan, Thomas Flood; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. Charles Morse; carrying a slung-shot.
9—The People vs. Mary Fay; grand larceny.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Jeremiah O'Keefe; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Frederick Klein; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Charles De Mott; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. John Sanders; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Maggie Clark, John Healey, Charles Clark, Mary Conley; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Peter Gilroy; larceny from the person.
16—The People vs. Mary Reardon; larceny from the person.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

A petition has been filed by James Howell, Jr., asking that George D. Hooper, of the City of Brooklyn, should be declared a bankrupt. Said Hooper is alleged to be at present in hiding, and to have committed an act of bankruptcy by secreting himself in order to avoid service of legal process for the recovery of debt. Hooper has been allowed till Saturday next to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappen.

George H. Snyder vs. Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy.—This suit, as already noted, was brought to recover the sum of $1,026, being the amount of plaintiff's balance at his bankers, Messrs. Howes & Macy, the defendants. Payment was refused on the ground that the money had been paid out prior to the 20th of December, 1869, the day on which plaintiff presented the check which was returned indorsed "no effects." Plaintiff alleged that the checks on which his balance had been paid out were forged, and after hearing the testimony the jury took the same view of the matter. Yesterday morning they came into Court with a sealed verdict, awarding the plaintiff the full amount claimed, $1,037 25.

For plaintiff, Gen. Crooke; for defendants, Gen. Barlow.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

Philipina Spier, $1,500, of the town of New-Lots; Jane Lounsberry, $5,000; Frederick W. G. Meyer, $600; Daniel Combs, $11,000; Joseph W. Harper, $365,000; Julia S. Kelly, $10,000; Robert McCoskey, $6,000, and Hannah Horton, $15,000. All of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Eliza F. Dare, Charles S. Phelps, John Carroll, and Henry T. Head. All of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship, of the person and estate of Mary Vreeland, were granted to James M. Vreeland; of John Meyer, to Philip Woris; of Martin McNally, to Mary Ann McNally; of Mary A. Priday and John Priday, to John Johnson; and of Millie Head, to John W. Head. All of the City of Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$2,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	108¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	107⅞
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	107¾
500	do small	108
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49¾
10,000	do s30	49⅛
10,000	do	49⅝
1,500	Vir. St. 6s, n.	71
6,000	do	71¾
5,000	do	71½
10,000	do	72
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	93¾
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	46
15,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	23
20,000	do	23½
1,300	Ala. St. 5s	75
50,000	S. Car. 6s s10	80
2,000	La. State 6s., n.	72
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	86
20,000	La. do 6s	76
6,000	La. 6s	76½
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	106½
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103
12,000	Erie 4th M.	88
2,000	do bet. call	88
22,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	93¾
10,000	do	93½
10,000	A.&T.H. 2d M. P	84
5,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	94½
500	Tol. & W. 2d	87½
6,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	95¾
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	97⅛
15,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.	85
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds.	87½
4,000	do	87¾
50,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M. s30	83¾
24,000	do	83¼
50	Mercantile Bank	125
16	Merchants' Bank	124½
50	West. U. Tel.	32¼
100	Quicksilver b. c.	10½
100	Canton bet. c.	62
25	Penn. Coal Co.	217
100	Mariposa Pf.	18¼
10	Pacific Mail	33½
200	do	33⅛
600	do bet. call	33¼
200	do	33⅜
100	Adams Ex.	61⅛
150	do	61
50	do	60¾
5	A. M. U. Ex.	38
100	do	38¼
200	do	38⅛
330	U. S. Ex. bet. call	48
600	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
400	do bet. call	96¼
5,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	93¾
60,000	do bet. call	93¾
30	Erie Pref.	43
50	do	42½
300	Reading	95⅞
50	do	95¾
90	do	95½
2,130	do	96
1,600	do bet. call	95¾
1,700	Lake S. & M. S.	85¾
600	do	85⅝
41	do	86
900	do bet. call	85¼
1,100	do	85⅜
500	do	85½
200	do	85⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R. b. c	119
50	Panama R.	150
200	Clev. & Pitts.	97½
100	Chic. & N. W.	70¾
100	do	70⅞
500	do bet. call	71⅛
200	do	71
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81¾
600	do s30	81⅜
100	do	81½
200	do	81⅝
50	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74
100	N. J. Cen. R.	102
100	do	102½
800	Chi. & R. I.	118¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	58
500	do	58⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	71⅞
100	do	71¾
200	do	71½
10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94
50	Cinc. & Alt.	111½
500	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
100	St. L. & Iron M.	43⅜
25	Chi., Bur. & Q.	149
75	N. Y. & N. H. R.	146
800	Bos., H. & Erie R	6
15	New Jersey R.	116¾
10	H. & St. Jos. R.	107½
100	do	107⅞
400	Col., C. & I. C. R.	16¾
50	Morris & Essex	90½
50	H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	105⅜
33	Nor. & Wor.	124¾

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

Amount	Security	Price
$12,500	U.S. 5-20 C. '65	109¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new b5	108
$7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	109
20,000	do b3	109⅛
140,000	do s3	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	57¼
2,000	do	58
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	73
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	23
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	80
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	76½
2,000	Morris & Essex Const'n Bds.	87¾
3,000	do	87½
1,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	80½
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¾
20,000	do s30	83¼
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	92
4,000	W. U. T., 7s Bds	99
10	West. Un. Tel.	32¾
100	Canton bet. call	62
50	U. S. Ex.	48
200	do	47½
200	N.Y.C. & H.R., b3	96½
300	do bet. call	96¼
400	do	96⅜
100	do	96½
100	Erie R., Pf.	43½
200	Harlem	142
1,000	Reading	95¾
20,000	N.Y.C. & H. R. Cer.	93¾
50,000	do	94
50,000	do bet. call	93¾
300	L. S. & M. So. b3	85¾
600	do b60	86
1,300	do	85¾
300	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17
25	Dub. & S. C. R.	107¼
300	Chic. & N. W.	71¼
100	do bet. call	71⅜
100	do s60	71⅛
100	do	71¼
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82¼
100	do	82½
500	do bet. call	82⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. s60	118¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	58
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72¼
200	do s10	72⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94¾
200	Alt. & T. H.	35
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	112
100	Ohio & Miss.	28¼

MONDAY, March 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was less favorable than expected in the direct clearances of Domestic Produce from this port to Foreign markets, and the business in Foreign merchandise shows some falling off from the corresponding season of 1869. The decrease of Goods marketed since the 1st of March is about two and a quarter millions, and the falling off in Customs, (taking the same number of business days,) about one million. In the gross Importations, including Goods bonded, the difference is not so observable. The Spring trade has no doubt been partially unsettled by the recent fall in Gold of 8@10 ⅌ cent., but is now adjusting itself to the new basis of 111@113 ⅌ cent., and as in October last there was a recovery of the difference against September, as compared with the same month the previous year, caused by the great Gold rise of the 20th@24th of the month, we may hope to see the present falling off made good in October. Against the light Exports of Produce from New-York we have the large Export for the week of 94,807 bales Cotton, of which 77,256 bales were direct from the Southern ports, reducing the stock on hand about 50,000 bales. The receipts of the week are 44,866 bales, and for the season 2,308,872 against 1,774,554 bales last season to date. The prevailing estimate is, that about 600,000 bales have yet to come to market to the close of the season, and the planting for the next crop is generally reported as likely to be in excess of last Spring—some authorities say very considerably in excess.

The unusually free exports of Cotton from the South, together with some operations in Exchange here against American Bonds for Holland and Germany, have created a superabundance of Bills on Europe, and at one time during the week standard names on London fell a small fraction below 108 ⅌ cent. There were several changes, however, in the feeling in the market, and on Saturday the prevailing inclination was to hold for an advance—the rate leaving off 108½@108⅞ ⅌ cent. Gold appeared to be more governed by Exchange than any other influence, and the fluctuations of the week were moderate accordingly. Money in some quarters was in a little better employment for trade purposes, and the Banks added nearly two millions to their Loans and Discounts. On the Street, however, the supply on demand loan continued free, and liberal balances were carried over by the Brokers on Saturday. The Street rates for Money are 5@6 ⅌ cent.; at Bank from 5 to 7 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds, especially United States 5-20s, were indifferently supported, and closed ⅜ ⅌ cent. lower on the 1867s than on Saturday week. The long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, which were 15 ⅌ cent. *below* Gold this time last year, continued firm at about 2 ⅌ cent. *above* Gold, and the 5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s steady at 105½@106 as against the same figures last March, with Gold then at 131 ⅌ cent. The Southern State Bonds were generally steady. The Railway market lower on most of the Western Stocks, in which the contest between the opposing cliques is apparently very stubborn, and about which the outside speculators are evidently at fault. A fall of 5 ⅌ cent. in North-west Preferred Stock gave plausibility to the previous rumor that there would be no dividend on the Common in June, and only two ⅌ cent. on the Preferred (making the required 7 ⅌ cent. for the fiscal year of the Company,) but notwithstanding this decline in the latter, the Common resisted the bearish efforts to sell it down, and the price closed the same as on Saturday week. The St. Paul Stocks, which are mixed up with this movement, declined nearly 4 ⅌ cent. at one time on the Common, while the Preferred was less violently affected, and the market better for both at the close of the week. Our observation on Saturday would lead us to expect an interesting market for both the North-wests and St. Pauls this week, and a further upward movement in Rock Islands and Lake Shore. The Vanderbilt New-York Central and Hudson River Stock and Scrip, which showed some uneasiness on Friday, recovered on Saturday after the close of transfers for the 4 ⅌ cent Dividend payable April 15.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 19, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,863,079
Decrease in Specie	1,384,388
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	527,584
Decrease in Deposits	1,014,402
Decrease in Circulation	136,176

	Mch. 20, '69.	Mch. 19, '70.	Mch. 12, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,808,600	$72,808,600
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,616	$84,680,748	$84,680,748
Loans	263,098,302	270,003,682	268,140,603
Gold and Gold Notes	15,213,306	32,014,747	33,399,135
Other Legal Tenders	50,774,874	52,774,420	53,302,004
Deposits	183,504,999	208,816,823	209,831,225
Circulation	34,741,310	33,699,463	33,835,739
In Sub-Treasury	93,742,441	81,653,246	80,851,739

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mch. 12, '70.	Mch. 19, '70.	Mch. 21, '69.
On deposit	$209,831,225	$208,816,823	$183,504,990
Circulation	33,835,739	33,699,563	34,741,310
Total	$243,666,964	$242,516,386	$218,246,309
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$60,916,741	$60,629,096	$54,561,577
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	86,701,139	84,789,167	65,988,180
Excess	$25,784,398	$24,160,071	$11,426,603
Rate for money	5@6 ⅌ ct.	5@6 ⅌ ct.	7 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,928,952, against the total entries of $6,246,407 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,686,541, against $2,676,378 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $310,491, against $181,332 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,760,132. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 12,605 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	Feb. 5	$6,375,485
August	27,227,202	Feb. 12	4,534,199
September	22,279,489	Feb. 19	4,079,399
October	17,009,219	Feb. 26	6,035,186
November	19,084,197	March 5	7,532,052
December	18,153,434	March 12	7,166,248
January	23,201,519	March 19	4,928,952
Total since July 1			$192,783,982
Against same date in 1869			184,124,415
Increase since July 1			$8,659,567

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	Feb. 2	$3,822,470
August	18,624,219	Feb. 9	3,461,238
September	17,226,964	Feb. 16	2,247,559
October	19,068,236	Feb. 23	3,208,786
November	17,293,002	March 2	3,524,928
December	18,558,867	March 9	3,902,439
January	12,893,166	March 16	2,586,541
Total since July 1			$145,701,650
Against same date in 1869			114,309,803
Increase since July 1			31,391,847
Gold, March 19, 1870			112⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 20, 1869			131 ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	Feb. 5	$249,304
August	3,027,940	Feb. 12	741,721
September	1,763,171	Feb. 19	676,446
October	2,531,076	Feb. 26	521,782
November	1,136,845	March 5	298,453
December	1,732,899	March 12	775,686
January	2,663,292	March 19	310,491
Total since July 1			$22,913,829
Against same date in 1869			29,177,864
Decrease since July 1			$6,274,035

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,354,482
August	14,316,915	August	1,887,963
September	12,504,228	September	4,358,328
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	January	17,066,739
February	11,851,525	February	1,749,043
March 5	[illegible]	March 5	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	March 12	[illegible]
March 19	2,760,132	March 19	346,099
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Total, 1869	[illegible]	Total, 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET FOR THE WEEK.

	Lowest and Highest.	Saturday.
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	97½ with dividend	x.d.
N. York Central and Hudson Scrip	95 with dividend	x.d.
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Gold Market was stronger than on Friday by ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. The sales were at 111⅞@112@112⅛@112¼@112⅛@112¼ ⅌ cent. A corresponding advance preceded in the Foreign Exchanges, which the leading bankers put up to 108⅜@108½ ⅌ cent. for 60 days, London, and 108⅞@108⅞ ⅌ cent. short sight. The Public Funds were also firmer than on Friday, though the rise was scarcely ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The Bank return of the week reflects a comparatively steady and easy movement, and the Money Market closed 5@6 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers, on call, and at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Bill Brokers and at Bank on first-class Merchant paper of short dates. The Banks have increased their Loans since the previous return $1,863,079. They lose $1,384,388 on their Gold and $527,584 on their Greenback averages. The general line of Deposits is down $1,014,402 and Circulation lower by $136,176. The Sub-Treasury received during the week for Gold Customs $2,760,132, and paid out Gold Interest on the Public Debt of $346,099. At the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were firm on Virginias and Tennessees, and in the Railway market there was a recovery of ½@1 ⅌ cent., and in some instances 1½ ⅌ cent. on the lowest sales of Friday. In the Afternoon the New-York Central Stock and Scrip were sold Ex-Dividend of 4 ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The 5-20s of 1867 fell off at the close of the day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅝	109½
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin	112	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅝	49⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅝	*92¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93⅝	*90⅜
Reading Railroad	95¾	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅝	118⅝
North-western Common	71	71⅛
North-western Preferred	81⅝	82⅛
Pacific Mail Company	33⅝	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	58⅝	58⅝
Lake Shore	85⅝	85⅝
Erie	24⅞	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	28⅜
New-Jersey Central	102¼	102⅝

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Stocks of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1881	114	5-20 coupon, 1867	109
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	109
5-20 coupon, 1862	109⅛	10-40 registered	105
5-20 coupon, 1864	108⅛	10-40 coupon	105⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	109	6s, currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-c.	57	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	102
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	49⅞	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1886	103⅛
Virginia 6s, ex-cou.	73	Illinois Canal B., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	71⅞	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	85	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s	46	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	95
North Car. new bds.	23	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	95
South Carolina 6s	87½	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '83	95
South Car. new bds.	82½	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78	98
South Car. Ap'l & Oct.	84½	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., War L.	100
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91½	N. Y. Cou. B'y Loan	109
Louisiana 6s	75	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
Louisiana new bds.	71½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105 x
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	76½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105 x
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	85½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105 x
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105 x
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105 x
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105 x

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 1st Ext.	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Erie 1st Ind.	100	N. J. Cen. new bds.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	93
Harlem, 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., 1st	111½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c., 2d	96	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100	Chic. & Alton Inc.	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Cen. Pac. Bds.	93½	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	84½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	85½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	114	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st	94½	St. L. & Iron M'n Bds	87¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s	103½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	99
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85½
Con. 7 ⅌ c., Conv.	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	76½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	83¾
Gt. West. 1st, '68	106	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	60
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Quin & Tol. 1st, '90	83	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Nassau	108
Manhattan	144	Corn Exchange	125
Merchants'	124½	Continental	97
Mechanics'	140	Marine	110
Union	134	Commonwealth	112
America	143	Importers & Traders	146
City	210	Park	170
Phenix	108½	Central National	108½
Tradesmen's	155	Fourth National	104½
Greenwich	217	Tenth National	104½
Mechanics & Traders	125	Oriental	120
National	118	Bank's & Brok's As.	110½
Merchants' Exchange	104	Pennsylvania Coal	217
Seventh Ward	107	Cumb. Coal pf.	25
State of New-York	108½	American Coal	35
Commerce	123½	Spring Mount'n Coal	40
Mechanics' Bk. As.	123	Canton Co., Balt.	61
Ocean	100	West. Union Tel.	32¼
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	10½
American Exchange	114	Mariposa pf.	18¼
Chatham	170	Mariposa Trus. cer.	48½
Bank of the Republic	115	Boston Water Power	17½
Hanover	106	Adams Express	60½
Irving	116	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20½
Grocers'	100	American Ex.	38½
East River	105	United States Ex.	48
Market	120	Pacific Mail	33½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, March 19.

General balance yesterday	$81,925,554 06
Gold receipts	722,706 11
Gold payments	1,633,987 43
Gold balance	76,029,815 14
Currency receipts	1,483,267 88
Currency payments	861,362 10
Currency balance	4,445,356 65
General balance	81,653,246 42
Customs	284,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,556,000 00

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$323,825	$315,098
Chicago and North-western	755,404	830,286
Chicago and Rock Island	396,200	318,441
Clev., Col. Cin. and Indianapolis	218,000	180,840
Cleveland and Pittsburg	151,024	136,150
Illinois Central	663,391	524,693
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	1,006,951	880,593
Marietta and Cincinnati	98,275	91,666
Michigan Central	329,127	320,636
Milwaukee and St. Paul	382,823	330,233
North Missouri	196,207	94,927
Ohio and Mississippi	218,234	216,050
Pacific of Missouri	250,616	207,302
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	158,788	127,817
Toledo, Wabash and Western	292,645	240,394
Total	$5,445,110	$4,815,156

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 1.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago & Alton	$617,803	$654,880
Chicago & North-western	1,486,687	1,701,404
Chicago and Rock Island	761,000	661,208
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind.	385,000	335,340
Illinois Central	1,317,978	1,182,132
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,988,733	1,887,590
Marietta & Cincinnati	190,176	174,032
Michigan Central	667,119	704,755
Milwaukee and St. Paul	778,994	784,363
North Missouri	409,308	216,649
Ohio & Mississippi	415,022	396,446
Pacific of Missouri	451,495	401,414
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	311,180	285,014
Total	$9,765,595	$9,433,206

—*Financial Chronicle.*

At the late session of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad directors, the proposals for construction on the unfinished part of the line, we are informed, were opened, and contracts were made with the lowest responsible bidders for a large portion of the work at prices which are deemed very satisfactory by the Company. Nearly 7,000 men will thereby be at once put on the road, and probably 75 miles of the line, now partially graded, will be opened this year. The affairs of the road are in a good shape for energetic action, as the floating debt, of nearly one million, has been paid off within the past year, and in addition Virginia bonds have been purchased sufficient to cancel the interest of the State in the Blue Ridge Tunnel. The 6 ⅌ cent. loan intrusted to Messrs. FISK & HATCH is also being rapidly taken up, so that there is every prospect of an early completion of the road through from tide-water to the Ohio River.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all.

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ A CHEAP AND MOST RELIABLE INVESTMENT—First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This road is completed and has been paying dividends on the stock for the past seven years. Two million dollars of the bonds have already been placed. We are offering a limited amount at 87½ and interest. For particulars apply to DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,063
Cotton, bales	1,946	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	308
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	146	Butter, pkgs.	837
Eggs, bbls.	1,442	Cheese, boxes	512
Flour, bbls.	2,304	Lard, pkgs.	50
Corn-meal, bags	2,481	Tallow, pkgs.	18
Wheat, bushels	19,240	Cut meats, pkgs.	296
Corn, bushels	6,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	435
Oats, bushels	4,300	Starch, pkgs.	410
Rye, bushels	4,350	Tobacco, hhds.	479
Barley, bushels	49,444	Wine, pkgs.	117
Hides, No.	5,088	Wool, bales	203
Leather, sides	5,552	Whisky, bbls.	150

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—15 bbls. Seed, 600 tcs. Beef, 257,285 lbs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Pork, 330,607 lbs. Cheese, 5,700 lbs. Ham, 166 pkgs. Hardware, 113 cases Sewing Machines, 100 bbls. Flour, 15 cases Canned Goods, 150 cases Guns, 220 bales Hops, 540 bales Cotton, 62 cases Drugs, 3 cases Organs, 28,414 lbs. Tallow, 195,800 lbs. Lard, 15,449 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool—349 bundles Rubber, 16,511 bushels Wheat, 2,750 lbs. Bacon, 15 boxes Tongues, 1,141 bales Cotton, 568 bbls. Resin, 4,925 lbs. Lard, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 138 hhds. Tallow, 25 cases Essence Oil, 100 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—187 bxs. Cheese, 220 bxs. Bacon, 1,789 bbls. Resin, 254 bbls. Spawn, 28,737 bushels Wheat, 2,660 bbls. Flour, 1,700 Staves, 308 tcs. Beef, 400 tcs. Lard, 600 Oars, 29 cases Sewing Machines, 60 bxs. Hams, 50 bbls. Hams, 4 cases Machinery, 15 bxs. Extract Dye-Wood, 8,763 lbs. manufactured Tobacco.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—53 pks. Sewing Machines, 1 bbl. Oysters, 5 bbls. Resin, 629 bales Cotton, 40 bags Cotton, 22,464 lbs. Lard, 2 bales Drugs, 294 bbls. Fish Roes, 2 bxs. Machinery, 1 case Silk Worm Eggs, 60 bbls. Potashes, 25 bundles Whalebone, 1,126 bags Coffee, 2 cases Maiden Hair, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 68 bales Sarsaparilla, 2 cases Clocks.

By the ship *Nuovo Rattler*, for Cadiz—225,000 staves.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—50 tierces Beef, 50 cases Tobacco, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 410 bales Tobacco, 68 casks Quercitron Bark, 50 bales Furs and Skins, 126 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 500 boxes Cheese, 1,023 bales Cotton, 326 bbls. Resin, 7 cases Hardware, 20 cases Preserves.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, and quoted at from $6 62½@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,291 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales, 4,500 bags by the *Nautilus*, here, and 4,500 bags by the *Parthian*, at Baltimore, on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at rather steadier prices. Sales 2,489 bales, including 862 bales to shippers, 412 bales to spinners, 105 bales to speculators, and 1,100 bales in transit. Also 3,500 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, March, 22½c.@22⅝c.; 500 bales do. April, 22½c.@22⅝c.; 1,400 bales do. May, 22⅝c.@22¾c.; 1,100 bales do. June, 22½c.@22⅝c.; 300 bales do. April, May, June, 22⅝c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA review the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been firm and prices have advanced 2c. ⅌ lb. from the opening figures of Saturday last, closing quiet and heavy at quotations. The supply of Cotton offering continues small, but as at present prices exporters are ruled out of the market, the supply offering is sufficient for the demand. The total sales for the week have been 14,700 bales, including 7,070 bales to exporters, 3,712 bales to spinners, 1,561 bales to speculators, and 2,357 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active, closing quiet, at 22½c. for all months. The sales on basis Low Middling have been—for March, 1,000 bales at 20½c.@23c.; for April, 6,200 bales at 19½c.@23½c.; for May, 9,150 bales at 19½c.@23½c.; for June, 10,150 bales at 19½c.@23½c.; for July, 800 bales at 19½c.@23c.; for August, 75 bales at 21½c.@23c. The exports from this Port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 14,144 bales; to Bremen, 2,461 bales; to Hamburg, 407 bales; total, 17,012 bales. The total exports from all Ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 68,408 bales; to the Continent, 26,860 bales; total, 95,268 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	23	23⅛
Middling	23⅛	23⅜	24	24⅛
Good Middling	25	25⅛	25⅛	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts this week	12,827
Receipts last week	11,216
Receipts the preceding week	13,133
Receipts since Sept. 1	511,395
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	3,373
Exports since Sept. 1	253,060
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	60,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,265,250
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,721,650
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,417,900
Exports same time 1868-69	929,450
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	475,850
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	394,700
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending.	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	21,306	1,387
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,762	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,381	54,628	9,818
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	53,523	10,847	67,555	24,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,306	7,891	68,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	30,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	25,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,372	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	43,233	90,829	56,868
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	69,922	64,010	99,767	79,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,490	67,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	89,012	51,424	111,010	64,804
Dec. 26	94,587	73,558	79,499	58,487	112,619	55,903
Jan. 2	99,982	60,943	75,499	71,178	108,577	65,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,852	82,745	41,860	101,530	47,417
Jan. 16	76,859	70,386	72,258	38,478	87,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	95,399	36,815
Jan. 30	82,868	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,336	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	63,858	64,658	21,707	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,264	59,945	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	92,330	71,607
Feb. 27	90,848	86,983	56,009	55,058	80,747	77,369
March 5	77,451	55,085	41,088	18,298	81,128	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	38,474	31,942	67,925	76,811
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	44,866	91,281

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	18,605	215,551	17,989	21,589
Mobile	3,660	89,982	8,424	
Galveston	3,837	35,158	11,475	1,159
Florida	55			
Savannah	6,101	60,488	7,425	1,000
Charleston	2,910	22,640	4,510	
New-York	5,107	54,064	14,144	2,868
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	3,541	18,000	698	
Total this week	43,657	475,853	64,665	26,616
Previously report'd	2,221,607		889,712	436,924
Tot. since Sep. 1, '69	2,265,264	475,853	954,377	463,540
Same time last y'r	1,721,651	394,701	618,174	311,270

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from India	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	38,462	22,778
Stock in Bremen	8,431	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	24,128	4,354
Stock in United States ports	475,853	394,701
Stock in the interior towns	93,530	86,269
Total	1,519,794	1,318,943
Excess in visible supply		200,851

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills: Now, 40,000 bales; same time 1869, 70,000 bales. Middling Orleans: Now, 11⅜d.@11½d.; then, 12½d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns March 18.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	22,969	18,800
Columbus, Ga.	12,600	13,300
Macon, Ga.	15,062	3,897
Selma, Ala.	2,800	4,800
Montgomery	11,470	7,018
Memphis, Tenn.	22,713	25,987
Nashville, Tenn.	5,916	5,587
Total	93,530	86,269

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, since our last, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 45@$4 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 70@$5; good to choice Spring Extra, $5@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 45@$4 70
Extra State	4 70@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 80@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 80@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 9 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 25

Southern Flour has been in limited request at rather easier rates; sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues salable and firm at $4 20@$5 50 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey; $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at from $2 50@$2 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very slack demand since our last, and generally quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of 28,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 22@$1 26½, in store and delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 11, in store; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 05, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1@$1 01; soft, rejected Spring at 90c.; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 55; Amber State at $1 25@$1 26 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been held with more confidence on a reduced supply, but has shown very little animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 93c.@98c. for New Mixed Western; 99c.@$1 02 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern; $1 02@$1 03 for White Western and Southern; 88c.@93c. for unsound Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at about 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in more request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels, mainly Canada West, at from $1 08@$1 11½, but including some two-rowed State at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at from 90c.@$1 20 ⅌ bushel. Western Oats have been in lively request, chiefly on speculative account, at advanced prices. Other kinds have been quiet, but held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, in lots, at 56c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60½c.@62c. for White Ohio, the latter rate for small lots; 60c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 56c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 100 bbls. Flour, and 32,260 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,660 bbls. Flour, and 28,737 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 66,206 hides; sales, 33,010 hides, and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 13,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 23@22½ lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; 750 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, (to arrive,) 12@13½ lbs., part 29c., gold, selected; 2,850 Dry Matamoras, 22½@25 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., currency, as they run; 680 Dry Vera Cruz and Sisal, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., pr. vate terms; 5,700 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Salted Para, 38 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 230 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 38 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Wet Salted Texas and Southern, 50@70 lbs., 9c.@11½c., currency, as they run; 2,300 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 9½c.@10½c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand is 12,850 hides and 620 bales, (same time last year, 38,950 hides and 49 bales,) as follows: 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 950 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 2,700 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 620 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at unchanged prices. We quote as before: New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c. Yearlings at 18c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, — bales; exports, 220 bales.

MOLASSES—A limited inquiry has been reported for most kinds at former rates; 125 hhds. Cuba sold at 35c.@42c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico, 30c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 26c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@28c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	50c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@81c.

OILS—Have been inactive and quoted heavy, including Crude Whale at 79c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 27½; Red Oil at 72c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 62½c.@63c.; Spermaceti at 33c.@34c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 58c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, 62½c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@75c.; White, 85c.@87½c., ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after, on the basis of 14c.@14½c., chiefly 14c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 2,850 bbls., in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 4,800 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quoted firmer, but has not been freely dealt in. Sales have been reported here of 6,500 bbls. Standard White for March delivery at 26½c.@26¾c., chiefly at 26½c., ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 3,500 bbls. Standard White for March delivery at 25½c.; 1,000 do., April, at 26c.; and 4,500 bbls. do., August to October, at 29c., ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 308 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oils in cases rule dull and heavy at 33c.@34c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet at 9½c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½. in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 320 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 25, chiefly at $26@$26 12½ for New Mess; $25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at $26 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been inactive at 12¼c.@12½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in active request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 375 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates; sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12½c.; Short Rib at 13½c.@14c.; Long Clear at 14c., ⅌ lb. Lard has been in less request, and quoted a shade cheaper; sales have been reported since our last of 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13½c.@15c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14c.@14½c. for City, and 14c.@14½c. for fair to choice Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, seller April, May and June, at 14c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been less inquired for at about previous figures; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in demand at from $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 160 bbls. Butter continues in demand and firm, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@32c., ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 512 pkgs. Cheese is very quiet at from 6c.@16c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 837 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	40@45
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	32@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ⅌ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Fine State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14½@15½
Fair to good State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14@14½
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	15@16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14@14½
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ lb.	30@35
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ lb.	6@12

SKINS—Deer have been moderately inquired for at about quoted rates, including Honduras at 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 42c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 46c.; Porto Cabello, 31c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 27c.@30c., currency, as they run, ⅌ lb. Sales, 8,000 lbs. Sisal, 7,000 lbs. Para, and 5,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms. Receipts, 41 bales Vera Cruz and Sisal, and 11 do. New-Orleans. Goat have been in good request, and sales have been reported of 800 bales Mexican and Texas, 400 bales Curacoa, and, to arrive, 8 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. Receipts, 100 bales from New-Orleans, 77 bales from Vera Cruz and 27 bales from Curacoa. We quote: Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 46c.@48c.; Curacoa, 46c.@48c.; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been quiet since our last at about former prices. Sales, 359 hhds. Cuba, &c., from 9c.@9¾c., chiefly common refining, to 9c.@9½c. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅝c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in quite moderate request, ranging from 11¼c.@13c. as the extreme. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their figures ⅛c. ⅌ lb., and now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 13c.; Granulated, 13c.; Ground, 13c.; White A, 12⅛c.; Yellow C, 11⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9¼c.; also 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in reduced supply and moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@$1 ⅌ gallon; receipts, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy since our last. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer 250 bales Cotton, part at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat and 7,500 bushels Peas at 3½d. ⅌ lb. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour by sail at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 1,500 bags Oil Cake at [illegible] ⅌ ton. For Rotterdam, a ship, with equal to 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-street, corner Irving-place.
DER FREISCHUTZ, (English opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Hersee, and Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Sheridan, and Miss Blanche De Bar.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN, RECLUSE and ATHLETIC FEATS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BARKER'S ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Queenstown, Ireland, dispatch of yesterday says a boat from the steamer *Samaria* reached there yesterday morning, having put off from the steamer when fifty miles off the coast, where she lay with a broken shaft. Two tugs were sent to tow her into port....In the British Parliament, on Friday evening, the Educational bill was debated at length, and advanced a stage....The Bishop of Barbados died yesterday at his home in Western England....In the coming University race between Oxford and Cambridge, the betting odds are against the latter....The French Ambassador to Rome has left for Paris to consult with the Emperor, and the discussion of the twenty-one canons in the Council will not begin until he returns. An agent of ALI PASHA is expected in Rome. He is charged with obtaining concessions from the Pope to appease the agitation of the Americans.....Prince BONAPARTE has arrived at Tours in the custody of an officer of *gendarmerie*. Telegraphic reports of the trial are to be sent every two hours to the Emperor. The High Court convened on Friday....King WILLIAM of Prussia, on Friday, received the eldest son of the late Minister BURLINGAME....An official decree in Spain requires Bishops and the clergy to take the oath to support the Constitution within a month....The Portuguese Government will send an expedition to Macao to restore order.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly Saturday among the bills reported were the following: Regulating the fare of horse-railways, and allowing the South Side Long Island Railway to run dummy engines in Brooklyn; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Young Men's Christian Association in this City, and regulating the investment of the State funds. Bills were introduced as follows: To incorporate the East River and Bushwick Underground Railway Company; to regulate the ferries between this City and Brooklyn; to incorporate the New-York Ware-house and Transportation Company; to amend the Mechanics' Lien law for this City; to regulate the price of bread in New-York, and to reorganize the Metropolitan Fire Department. On motion of Mr. BAMBER, the vote on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railway was reconsidered, after some debate, and the bill was laid on the table. The bill amending the act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was ordered to a third reading. The State Engineer's report on railways was received, and at 7½ P. M. the Assembly adjourned until Monday evening. The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL.

At a recent interview between the Venezuelan Acting President, Gen. MONAGAS, and the ambassadors of the nations whose citizens are creditors of that Republic, representations were made that the suspension of the payment of the fifteen per cent. agreed upon by the mixed commission would enable the Government to suppress the revolts that were daily occuring. The representatives would not consent to the cessation of the payments, and were then told that the first duty of the State was to preserve its own integrity.

A petition against the encroachments of American fishermen was presented to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, at Halifax, on Friday, signed by the fishermen, merchants and others of Cape Canso. The Dominion Government is asked to take action in the matter.

The principal Chiefs and delegates of the Cherokee nations have sent to the United States Senate a remonstrance against the proposed Territorial Government for the nation, and other modifications of their relations to the Government.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, no members desiring to speak upon the Tariff bill, the debate of the day, an adjournment was taken soon after meeting, and no business transacted.

The dry-goods house of HAYDEN BROTHERS, in Louisville, Ky., was discovered to be on fire, on Friday night. The flames were soon extinguished, when the shelving and goods were found to be saturated with benzine. The stock was valued at $60,000. Loss $30,000. Insurance about $60,000. MICHAEL HAYDEN, one of the partners, was arrested, charged with arson, and subsequently released on $20,000 bail.

Mr. CYRUS WALKER, a prominent citizen of Batavia, N. Y., was murdered on Wednesday or Thursday last, at Albion, Mich., and, it is believed, robbed of $3,300 in drafts and money. His body was found in a creek near Albion.

The bill to open the public libraries of Boston on Sunday has been rejected in the Massachusetts State Senate by a vote of 19 to 10.

Quiet reigned in Richmond yesterday and last night, although the hostile feelings and attitude of the rival Mayors have not changed.

Mr. STACY B. BANCROFT, an old and well-known merchant of Philadelphia, died in that city on Saturday, aged seventy-six years.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey decided at Trenton, on Saturday, that the principal and interest due on a mortgage made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act in 1862 was payable in gold and silver, at the option of the mortgagee.

An Ottawa dispatch states that this evening, in the Dominion Parliament, an amendment will be offered to Mr. HUNTINGTON'S recent resolution, the substance of which is that the Dominion demands of the Home Government the authority to enter into more direct communication with the British Possessions and foreign States in reference to commercial arrangements.

Judge READE, of Philadelphia, granted a writ on Saturday, directing the Directors of the Mercantile Library of that city to show cause on the first Monday in April why a mandamus should not issue commanding that the Library should be kept open on Sunday.

Judge CARLTON, of the Probate Court, of Morgan County, Alabama, was murdered at Decatur, on Thursday night, as he was stepping off the cars from Louisville, Ky. Three men fired on him with shot guns, and he was instantly killed.

During a storm at St. John, N. B., on Friday, a rumbling noise was heard and soon after a portion of the bottom of the harbor sunk out of sight, so that there is twenty feet of water now at low tide where there was before a beach. Several wharves were destroyed at the same time.

FRANCIS LOUSADA, English Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island since 1859, died at Boston on Saturday afternoon, aged fifty-four years.

CALDWELL was again brought before the Police Magistrate of Toronto on Saturday morning, and in the absence of a consent of the Prosecuting Attorney to allow an adjournment, he was committed to jail to remain there for extradition under the treaty.

The American Colonization Society held a public meeting last evening at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, in behalf of African colonization. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. M. VAN COTT, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Mr. JOHN ORCUTT.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH delivered a discourse in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, on Catholicism and its danger to American institutions.

Our Foothold in the West Indies.

The San Domingo treaty is the special order in the Senate for Wednesday next. In the Committee the vote was well-nigh balanced, the opponents of the protocol at last securing a bare majority. The probability now is that this bare majority will also prove a barren one when the question is brought before the full Senate.

Regarded as a mere acquisition of territory, San Domingo can bring nothing to us which we actually need; and we have always regretted, as indeed we have frequently ridiculed, the attempts to attractively set forth, as its chief feature, the enormous "gold fields" of the island we may soon possess. The true value—and a measureless one it is—of San Domingo, is of an entirely different sort. This value consists, first, in its splendid position as a naval depot, repair-shop and coaling station for the Caribbean Sea; and second, as the key-point to the Darien Canal.

The best argument for San Domingo is to be found in the map of the Western Hemisphere; and it confronts us most convincingly when the commercial problem of the Gulf and the Isthmus comes up for solution. The Darien canal is the engineering task of the near future; and it is idle to talk of our reaping the full advantage of this marvelous enterprise without a Gulf port near at hand. San Domingo lies centrally in the gateway of the trade of nations across the Isthmus. Competing favorably with Cuba in its extent of territory and in geographical site, the second in size of all the insular States of the Gulf, located midway between the Bahamas and the Caribbee Isles, lying directly across the path to Panama, to which a route is open on either extremity of the island,—surely the very position of the island offers the best logic for its acquisition, while its relations to the trans-isthmian problem are intimate and striking.

The whole island will unquestionably become the property of the United States if the present treaty be ratified, nearly four-fifths of it being secured at one stroke, and the western segment, now comprising the Republic of Hayti, gravitating to us, in due time, of necessity. It is the most beautiful and one of the richest of the West Indian Islands. San Domingo proper, contains about 18,000 square miles. On its northern shore, COLUMBUS founded the first Spanish colony in the New World, and from that day to this the island has been famous, not less for its healthfulness than for its marvelous mineral resources. Its woods, too, are a mine of wealth, comprising as they do mahogany, oak, satin-wood, lignum-vitæ, and the most expensive cabinet material, while its staples of coffee, sugar, indigo, cocoa, tobacco and so on, are household words with our people, even though they may have attached thereto little thought of the precise locality of their origin.

But, as we have said, we are not to discuss the question of the mineral riches of the island, so famous three centuries ago, nor its agricultural fertility, almost matchless on the globe, nor its climate, nor its adaptability to a form of government like our own. What we are to note is that it has a magnificent harbor for our purposes in the bay and peninsula of Samana. This is what we have been aiming at for more than twenty years in the West Indies—under POLK, FILLMORE, PIERCE, BUCHANAN, LINCOLN, JOHNSON, and now under GRANT. In the days of sailing fleets we needed it, and in peace times we were willing to pay for it a reasonable price. But war taught us the vast national advantages of such a station, and the era of steam has warned us to wait for it no longer. Great Britain, France, Spain, nay, even Denmark have their West Indian stations, but we, who are most interested there, have none.

The Perry-Gautier treaty proposes that we shall acquire this vast property for $1,500,000 in gold. When more liberal terms were first offered to BAEZ they were refused. But the hard fate of the island in later years, and the desire of the people to get at once the advantages of a powerful government with an infusion of new energy for the development of the island's resources, have changed their views. The price can hardly be considered more than a nominal one, and the consent of the Dominicans to annexation has been freely and heartily accorded.

We have long been convinced that the acquisition of a West Indian port was of prime importance to the naval and commercial interests of the country. Had we possessed San Domingo during the war, we believe it would have paid for itself in its influence on the shortening of the war. But now, with our new commercial position at stake, and with the Darien Canal a necessity, we cannot doubt that the Senate will see the pressing importance of the new acquisition. If the bargain has been straightforward and above-board, and if the price be not exorbitant, let the Senate act decisively.

Sources of Political Corruption.

The scene which transpired in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on Friday, suggests food for serious reflection. The charges made by Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of this City, against Mr. AINSWORTH, of Saratoga, following closely after the revelations of Congressional corruption in connection with the bestowal of West Point cadetships, constitute a sorry commentary upon the practical working of our political system, and justify grave apprehensions and solicitude concerning the future. The feeling is intensified almost to the extent of despair by the knowledge that the revelations which are vouchsafed to the public are but isolated instances of the demoralization which exists, and that the people have reason to know that for every case which comes to their knowledge, hundreds escape detection.

The experience of years justifies the belief—we had almost said the positive knowledge—that the evil of legislative corruption is not confined to any one locality. Albany and Washington contain no fouler political atmosphere than other centers of legislation. The Governments of all the great cities, and the Legislatures of all the States, are similarly affected with the prevailing demoralization. The only distinction among them is in degree, and not in fact. It seems as if the very sources of republican government were poisoned, and that the experiment of self-government was a lamentable failure. We do not, of course, subscribe to so cynical a judgment, but we regard the political situation of the country as full of danger, and believe that unless some effective remedy is speedily applied, the evil will become chronic, and finally will require that "heroic treatment" which involves force and bloodshed.

The possibility of so grave a crisis renders important and legitimate the inquiry whether the evil is an inevitable one, and how it can be remedied. We maintain that it has arisen from the miserably defective system of primary political management which has been adopted, and from the fact that the most reliable class of our citizens deliberately and persistently shirk their duties by abstaining from political action. They are repelled by the unclean and disgusting associations which an active and conscientious discharge of their duties as American citizens involves, and the consequence is that selfish and corrupt demagogues are enabled to control, and that unworthy ambitions are gratified at the expense of the general welfare, and in disregard of the general will. We find corrupt ward and town politicians at the head of bodies of equally unscrupulous followers, controlling the minor nominations, and acting in obedience to the venal behests of county organizations, which in turn render a similar active allegiance to State juntas.

The evil has its inception with the people themselves, and with them lies the remedy. The class most deeply interested in the honest administration of affairs is really responsible for the great evil of which they complain. We are firm believers in the people, and in the doctrine that they are the only safe repositories of political power; but our conviction presupposes an active participation of all in the business of government, and a constant check and control of the corrupt by the good. So long as the intelligent, the honest and the tax-paying classes shall continue, through discouragement or indifference, to shirk their political duties, so long will corruption be the rule instead of the exception, and so long shall we be treated at intervals to sporadic revelations of corruption.

Shall We Surrender Our Common Schools?

If the great body of the people understood, what all close observers of current events know to be the fact, that a formidable conspiracy has been laid against our common schools, it is probable that there would not be so much apathy as now seems to exist on the subject. Several ministers have endeavored to rouse the public to a due sense of the crisis—Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, Dr. R. W. CLARK, and Rev. Mr. STEELE among others—but, on the other hand, some preachers equally influential have not hesitated to avow their willingness to see first, the Bible laid under an interdict, and then to assent to the total destruction of the common school system. Their idea is that these concessions are due to the Roman Catholics on the ground of "tolerance." They have never asked what is due to Protestant parents and children, nor have they considered the fact that the cry for the suppression of the Bible and the dispersion of the school funds does not proceed from the bulk of the Catholic laity, who are glad to send their children to our schools, but from the priests, who see that their power declines under the influence of a sound and liberal education.

The foreign-born Catholics who come to this country send their children to our common schools without fear or hesitation. The priests have, indeed, striven to fill their minds with prejudices on the subject, and have even warned them of the danger they run in exposing their children to contact with "heretics." But what poor hard-working Catholic is there who is not thankful for the instruction our schools have afforded to his or her children? How many men are there among us who owe all their success in life to these admirable institutions, open as they are to people of all creeds and nations? We have provided places of instruction for all comers, asking no questions about religion or race, and making no distinctions of persons. Some of those who come immediately assert the right to reverse every feature of this policy, and to impose their own theories upon us. They say, "in the first place, we will not allow you to read the Bible. In the next, we will break up these schools of yours, and set up others where we can narrow the basis of education, and insist on conformity with the doctrines of a particular creed."

Do we over-state the demands of the Roman Catholics? If anybody supposes so, let him listen to the expressions of opinion in the Catholic journals. The *Tablet*, a paper of authority among Catholics, said only last Saturday, in reference to a proposed compromise, "No, gentlemen, that will not do, and there is no help but in dividing the public schools, or in abandoning the system of public schools altogether." The *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, has declared, "It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces. Until then, modern Paganism will triumph." The *Freeman's Journal*, Dec. 11, says: "Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil." "We ask," says Bishop LYNCH, of New-Orleans, "that the public schools be cleansed from this peace-destroying monstrosity—Bible reading." "We cannot use the common schools," says Rev. THOMAS PRESTON, "because they answer not our end, nor satisfy our consciences." We might multiply quotations to the same effect until we filled this column, but we apprehend that no Catholic will repudiate the sentiments comprised in the extracts already given.

It will be seen that no half measures are proposed, and that so far from any anxiety being shown to conciliate Protestants, or to conduct the controversy in a courteous strain, offensive and violent language is very freely employed. There never was a contest so wantonly provoked by the Roman Church as this one. It trusts for success to the habit which most people have of making any concession for the sake of avoiding disputes and quarrels. "The Catholics," such persons say, "only want to do what they like with their own children." The truth is they want to do much more than this. They want to break up the educational system which has cost so much labor and thought to construct, and which has already been productive of such great benefits to the whole country. We ought never to assent to this course at the instigation of any sect whatever. The system has worked well, it has satisfied the great mass of parents, and to no class has it done greater service than to the Roman Catholics themselves. The children of the naturalized Catholics have received an education free from all bigoted ideas or superstitious precepts. This is one cause of their subsequent success in life. As for pretences put forward with respect to the Bible, Judge STORER well said, in giving his judgment upon the Cincinnati case, that the mere reading of the Scriptures, without note or comment, could not be deemed an act of worship in its commonly received definition. The same Judge added that its prohibition might, for the same reasons as those advanced by the Catholics, include the works of JOSEPHUS, POPE'S *Essay on Man*, MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, HALLAM'S *Middle Ages*, PRESCOTT'S *Philip II.*, and MOTLEY'S *History of the Netherlands*, "for each of these offend some conscience on the ground that private judgment is interfered with." The Methodist Convention, which met last month at Syracuse, passed a resolution declaring that there is "no legitimate power in any man, or combinations of men, to deny the use of the Bible for any length of time to any human being. It is our national book, and we will firmly and unitedly resist all attempts to remove it from our common schools." The same determination will animate the vast majority of the nation when the significance of the plot now forming comes to be properly appreciated. This is one of those contests which we would fain have avoided, but being once forced into it, we must pay no heed to timid or time-serving counsels, but show our antagonists that we are thoroughly in earnest, and that we are resolved, whatever may be threatened or done, to preserve our common schools intact, and the Bible with them. Our only motto now must be, "No surrender."

Army Brevets.

While there are many doubtful and many objectionable features in the Logan Army bill, as dispatched by the House and sent post-haste to the Senate, there is one which we think can be commended very warmly to the favor of the latter body,—and that is the section abolishing brevets.

This provision in Mr. LOGAN'S bill is sweeping in character and instantaneous in operation. It declares that "from and after the passage" of the act, brevet rank in the army "shall be abolished;" and in order to effectually wipe out all its vestiges, it adds that "hereafter no officer shall assume the title or wear the uniform of a rank other than that of the grade actually held by him." Although so precise and peremptory, this section of the House Committee's bill was adopted without amendment and without debate, and we may safely predict a similar reception for it in the Senate.

To say the truth, the brevet system had been perverted from a privilege to a habit, till its rank had become not a distinction but a nuisance. At first, it was confined to its original purpose of advancing in nominal honors officers for whom vacancies in the actual grade to which they had been brevetted were not open. But soon brevets came in shoals, and not the having one but the lacking one was the noticeable thing. It can be shown that in many cases officers who would have shrunk from seeking preferment through the aid of friends were forced to have their names pushed for brevets, simply because the want of such an additional title was a constructive disgrace. The fashion had been set, and to appear in public without such an extra handle to the name was like a man's parading in some old-fashioned apparel.

There is no end to the ridicule which has been cast, and deservedly cast, on the service for this profuse distribution of distinctions which do not distinguish. It is said on high authority that, one night in the year 1864, a stick thrown at a dog in front of Willard's Hotel, at Washington, hit five Brigadier-Generals—"and it wasn't a good night for Brigadiers, either." Shoulder-straps are little when they are as common as greenbacks, and of about the same size; and brevet rank becomes trifling when boys are brevetted Brigadiers by the hundred, when Congress raises whole catalogues of Captains to be Colonels by brevet, and when, to cap the climax, States add their shoals of brevet ranks to those of the nation.

The only possible reform was, in *Hamlet's* phrase, to "reform it altogether." This is the remedy proposed in Mr. LOGAN'S bill, which accordingly will, we presume, have the support of those who enjoyed the brevet rank until it became so common as to be meaningless.

State and Federal Courts—Marshal Murray's Case.

The constitutional question recently decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, in the suit against the late Marshal of this district, is one of importance in relation to the conflicting powers of the State and the Federal Courts. Marshal MURRAY, during the rebellion, arrested a man named PATRIE, and had him imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for some time. When he was at length discharged, as a great many were, without any charge of any kind having been preferred against him, he sought a recompense for the whole proceeding by a suit against the Marshal for false imprisonment, which he brought in Greene County. The Marshal set up as a defense that he arrested PATRIE in pursuance of orders from the General Government at Washington. This plea, however, if it really existed, he failed to establish when the case came on for trial before a jury, and the result was a verdict and judgment against him for upwards of nine thousand dollars.

Congress had, in 1863, passed an act providing that in such a case either party might, before judgment or within six months after, have the cause removed to the United States Circuit Court, which should proceed to try the facts and the law as if the case had been commenced there, notwithstanding the judgment. Marshal MURRAY did not avail himself of the privilege of this statute before his case was tried, but after the judgment was entered against him he took steps in accordance with it by suing out a writ of error from the United States Circuit Court in this district, and this brought up the question between the State and the Federal Courts, which has just been decided by the State Courts. The Clerk of the State Court refused to make any return to the writ of error. A motion was made before the United States Circuit Court to order him to make the return. Judge NELSON'S decision ordering the return will be found reported in the fifth volume of *Blatchford's Reports*. The question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress appears to have been raised before him, but he refused to decide it at that stage of the case. A mandamus was subsequently applied for, directed to the Judges of the Supreme Court in Greene County, to compel them to make the proper return to the writ of error. On a hearing, the mandamus was directed to issue, and from the judgment directing it an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which has just decided the case, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court and dismissing the application for a mandamus.

The point on which the decision turned was as to the meaning of the clause in the seventh article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law;" and the decision of the Supreme Court is, (1,) that this provision applies to facts tried by a jury in State Courts, as well as to facts so tried in the Courts of the United States; (2,) that, "according to the rules of the common law," a fact tried by a jury can only be re-examined in consequence of an order for a new trial by the Court which tried the case, or a reversal of the judgment by an appellate tribunal for some error of law committed at the trial; (3,) that the statute of 1863, which directs a new trial of such cases as are brought up from the State Courts in accordance with its provisions, as well after judgment as before it, is contrary to that provision of the Constitution, and is so far void.

It will be seen, therefore, that the State Courts are victorious in this contest. It was not so much a contest with the Federal Courts as with Congress, for Congress enacted the law which the Supreme Court has now set aside. We understand the decision to be limited, however, to the determination of questions of fact in the State Courts. As to questions of law, the supervisory power of the United States Courts is in no way affected, and if Marshal MURRAY has in his case the evidence to show that he acted under authority from the Government, that question may perhaps be carried before the United States Supreme Court to decide whether that was a legal exoneration of him. If, however, he had no such evidence, or by carelessness failed to present it, this decision would seem to say that it is now too late for him to remedy that error.

That was a strange device of the intolerant Democracy of California to drive John Chinaman from among them by putting a *ne exeat* upon his corpse. The Celestial mind has a strange but strong superstition that his native land is nearest Heaven, and that his soul can never be happy so long as his bones lie in foreign soil. Taking advantage of this, the Democratic Solons of the Occident propose to prohibit the deportation of cadavers. The consequence will be that the Chinese will seek homes in other States until they shall overcome their foolish ideas, and adopt the better theory of the Thanatopsis. We can hardly believe that the California legislature will enact so silly a law; but, even if they should, it will not long remain upon their statute book. A more enlightened and liberal spirit will soon repeal it, and John can then say of America as CATILINE said to the Roman Senate: "I go; but I return."

The journals which specially represent the laboring classes have expressed hearty approval of Senator REVELS' speech. The *Star* has a particularly courageous article on the question, attacking those who would keep up distinctions of race or class in the labor market after they are abolished in political life, and advocating perfect freedom for all. It says: "The trades' unions of the country understand these things better than the politicians, and *they* believe in standing by the worker, whether white or black, male or female." It is important to know that the trades' unions are taking this enlightened view of the subject, and the *Star* may be assumed to speak with authority in reference to it. The whites need not fear the competition of the blacks, and there would be little excuse for the trades' unions arraying themselves in bitter persecution against the colored workman.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* has a characteristic and violent appeal for renewed Congressional interference with the reconstructed States, based upon the reports of renewed lawlessness at the South. It paints a gloomy picture of the condition of affairs in that section, and goes off into a paroxysm of indignation and retaliatory counsels. It thinks reconstruction a failure, and amnesty and conciliation a mistake; and holds that continued territorial rule and confiscation should have been inflicted. The *Standard* makes two mistakes. As the special organ of humanitarianism, it is vindictive and cruel; and as a loud assertor of the strength of the Government, it gives the world an implied cognovit of Federal weakness in the hour of Federal victory. It concedes by implication that the Government which was able to put down a great consolidated rebellion is not able to suppress a town mob, or enforce its laws against an unorganized rabble. Is it not better to assume and assert the power of the law than to be continually tearing down our own work in mere spite,—thus putting it in the power of bad men to keep the country in a condition of anarchy by their own acts?

The explosion of nitro-glycerine in New-Jersey, and the consequent loss of four lives, is another warning against the use of this most dangerous composition. If it is found absolutely indispensable for some work of unusual difficulty, it ought on no account to be stored in large quantities, especially in the neighborhood of cities. The explosion which occurred the other day was foretold in this journal last January. It was then pointed out that some such disaster would inevitably happen in this very place. Would it not be wise on the part of the authorities to prevent these accidents, as they might very easily do? By and by the trade in nitro-glycerine will have to be prohibited altogether.

If the criticism of our Paris correspondent be correct, Mr. A. T. STEWART has scarcely made so good an investment in the pictorial canvas of M. ADOLPHE YVON as in the level ground of Hempstead. The artist has, it seems, made a representation of "the United States of America," thirty feet by twenty, which the critic does not like in all its parts, especially in the faces of the States, which seem too much alike. But it is not so easy to translate *Facies non omnibus una, &c.*, on canvas—

> "Not the same face for all; nor yet diverse,
> But as becometh sisters."

It would not be easy, for instance, to show how New-York should look, alongside her sister New-Jersey. But the thing is an allegory and meant to be an allegory; and we question if MICHAEL ANGELO himself could devise anything entirely satisfactory in such a very figurative style of art on such a subject, though at the same time we have an idea that some of our own artists might have made, at least, as good an attempt at a grand pictorial group of Continental metaphors as any Russian artist in Paris, or in Russia either.

They order things curiously in France. Judging from history it might be supposed that there were several branches of study more important to French sailors than that of vocal music. We observe, however, by a recent order of the Minister Secretary of State, RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, that singing is to be regularly taught hereafter on board all vessels of the "fleets of evolution" and of iron-clads, on all carrying the flag of a general commanding officer, and on all carrying the ensign of a chief of division in certain squadrons. The teaching is to be by what is known as the Galin method, now much used in France. Vocal music has long been taught at the Naval School at Brest, but we believe this is the first instance of its formal introduction afloat. The rough old songs with which the *matelots* used to man the capstan will now give place, we presume, to the choruses and barcarolles of modern opera.

The American stockholders of Erie seem to be very indifferent to their interests. The English proprietors are trying to protect themselves, and if their fellow-shareholders in this country were to form an alliance with them, some substantial good might be effected. The Legislature could scarcely refuse to listen to the appeals of a combination representing the great body of proprietors.

The opening of a hall for chess-play, said to be the largest in the world devoted to such a purpose, takes place today in New-York. It is 110 feet in length and of proportionate width. Most of the chess-rooms in the principal cities of Europe are in suites, like those of the Paris Café de la Regence, few being of any great size. SIMPSON'S Grand Divan, in the Strand, London, is, or was, one exception—being about seventy-five feet long and forty wide. After MORPHY retired from the checkered field, the practice of chess drooped in our own Metropolis, and the only New-York club organized for its support was, for a time, with difficulty sustained. A revival has, however, lately sprung up, indications of which have been many in the shape of matches and tournaments, and the opening of the hall to which we refer may be regarded as a sign that interest in the noblest of games is likely to take an abiding form among us.

Our proposition, that women should demonstrate in a more general and satisfactory manner than at present their capacity to govern their servants and firesides before insisting upon having other and more arduous labor devolved upon them, meets favorable responses in many quarters. We are glad to know that there are plenty of educated and intelligent women—"strong-minded" ones, indeed, unceasing toilers for the improvement and elevation of their sex—who quite agree with us in this matter. Mrs. STOWE and her sister Miss BEECHER are not far from the same opinions, as is shown by their book lately issued, and we are told that Mrs. ROBERT DALE OWEN intends soon to publish a volume that in some respects will surprise those who are accustomed to connect the well-known name solely with the advocacy of extreme or radical social theories.

The "spare the rod and spoil the child" maxim seems to have taken a fresh start in more places than one. It is stated that the public school authorities in Cambridge, Mass., after a long trial of the policy of dispensing with corporal chastisement, purpose to restore, under certain restrictions, the discipline of the birch. In order that everybody may take an intelligent view of the case, a London publisher advertises *A History of the Rod* in all lands and ages down to our own time, written by Rev. W. M. COOPER. This unique treatise is to include all that can be collected respecting the rod as an instrument for correctional purposes, whether in the Church the State or the family.

The 30th of next September will be an interesting day in Gloucester, Mass., and still more so to the denomination of Universalists. On that day one hundred years will have passed since the establishment of their religious persuasion in America, and it has been determined to hold a centenary celebration on the occasion. The first Universalist sermon ever preached in this country was delivered at a place near the present village of Good Luck, N. J., Sept. 30, 1770, by JOHN MURRAY, who had been converted from Methodism by the preaching of JAMES RELLY, of London. Gloucester has been selected for the celebration, because at this town the first regular society of Universalists was gathered together, the same JOHN MURRAY being their first minister. The General Convention was organized in 1803, largely through the efforts of the well-known HOSEA BALLOU. We learn that it has been decided to raise $200,000 this year to be called "The Murray Centenary Fund," to be held forever as a permanent capital, and the income to be devoted to the missionary work of the Universalist Church.

Rev. F. D. MAURICE must now be included among the eminent men who advocate the admission of women to political power. He has written a letter to the *Spectator* in which he takes substantially this ground: Women already exercise a considerable indirect influence in politics. Why not allow them to exercise this power under a due sense of responsibility, "with a deliberate conviction, with a dread of sacrificing general interests to private partialities?" Mr. MAURICE contends that a woman would not discharge her home duties any the worse for being in possession of the rights of a citizen. "If the Legislature frankly admits women to the exercise of the suffrage, it will, I believe, gradually raise the tone of the whole land, by raising the tone of those who, often to their injury, govern its Governors. Mr. MAURICE'S argument will have more authority over many minds than Mr. MILL'S—the latter being full of inconsistencies, contradictions, and it is not too much to add, sophisms.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements of the Day.

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts, with Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Sir Giles Overreach* and Miss DE BAR as *Margaret*, is to be given this evening at Booth's, and will constitute the only important change of programme at any City theater. At the Academy of Music, however, an entertainment of interest is promised by the announcement of the production of "Der Freischutz" in English. How admirably Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sang *Agatha* in German when the opera was lately given by the Arion Society at the same place, is still fresh in our memory, and the fact that Miss HERSEE will be *Aennchen*, and that Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL are in the cast, offers, when we bear in mind that the Arion chorus takes part in the performance too, an assurance that the then excellent rendering of WEBER'S most characteristic and popular work will be fully equaled to-night. "The Black Domino," that amusing story of cross purposes, illustrated by as sprightly music as AUBER ever wrote, is to be performed on Tuesday.

Physical Changes in the Great American Desert.

The *Inland Empire* has the following statement concerning the process of change going on all over the great inland desert between California and Missouri:

"For some time past there has been a question before the people of this basin and of the plains east of the Rocky Mountains that has as yet failed to be satisfactorily answered. It is: Why are the streams carrying more water than in former years? The great plains are fast losing their arid nature, and through them are running streams in places where twenty years ago there was not a drop of water; and where at that time there were small streams, they are now very much enlarged. In many cases this change has been of great value, as it has given to the traveler a supply of water that had previously been denied. When the first emigrants crossed the Plains to California, the great objection urged to the trip was the scarcity of water on the great part of the route. Within a few years this has been all changed, and in the beds of old streams that were dry when first found, there is now water for all the purposes required.

The Laramie Plains are not now destitute of water, whereas some years ago there was none, and the traveler had to carry water on passing over them. There can be no doubt that, for the last ten years, there has been a continued increase of water throughout the whole desert country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada. The Arkansas was dry in 1862, from the Pawnee Fork to the Cimaron crossing, and previous to that time the Pecos was dried up, so that at many places the people were obliged to dig for water. And the Moro Valley and Plains were at that time almost destitute of vegetation. Now the vegetation is luxurious, and it is one of the very best wheat-growing sections.

Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, which it was supposed would remain dry, but, after the settlement, to the astonishment of the people, it became quite a stream, and is now crossed by bridges. The Huerfano, the Roya Pecos, and others that were dry during the Summer months, ten years ago, are now constantly running in fair streams. We are satisfied that along the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad there is much more moisture in the earth than there was only a few years since. Again, Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and it is constantly rising, and it has been urged by those who have paid attention to the subject, that the rise of water there would produce a solution on the Mormon question before Congress would act upon it. When the Salt Lake shall rise a few feet higher we shall look for its overthrow to reach the Shell Creek range, as evidently at one time as water did cover what is now only an arid valley, not direct in its course, but cut up with ranges, still the continued valley can be traced. This great increase of water will work a great revolution in the opinion of the people as to the capacity of the great plains for agricultural purposes.

The only reason why the great plains cannot be made into good fruit farms is the lack of water and timber, as the land in richness has no superior. The increase of water of which we have spoken will do away with one objection, and the discovery of coal over a distance east of Salt Lake for over six hundred miles will obviate the other. The man who travels over the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five years from this time will find that the sage brush has given way to crops of all kinds growing in the greatest luxuriance, and that the sturdy farmers with happy homes have taken the places of the wandering red men. In our own State this increase of moisture has been noticed, and the old settlers do not hesitate to say that in many places the streams have increased more than one-fourth in size during the past five years, and in some places where there was no water then there are now small but constantly running streams.

The Southward Migration of the Negroes.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 15.

A gentleman of this city, a large planter, just returned from Chattanooga, reports that by the regular official accounts of the railroads at that place, 31,000 negroes have passed through on their way to the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. This influx is steadily increasing, and from the accounts which reach us of the great satisfaction of the negroes from the old States who have emigrated to this State, the high wages they command on the sugar and cotton plantations, and the glowing accounts they write back to their relatives and friends in the States of Virginia and the Carolinas, we should not be surprised if the seaboard States were relieved, in a very brief period, of their whole negro populations.

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Defalcation in New-York—The Mississippi Senatorship—Collector Harlow—The New-York Canals—Judge Bradley—Rivers and Harbors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Commissioner DELANO has received intelligence that the investigation into Collector BAILEY'S accounts will show a probable defalcation of about $100,000, though it will be several days before the exact facts are known. This deficit is now believed to have existed for several years, and the dexterity with which it has been concealed is conceded to be very remarkable. BAILEY has paid into the Treasury during his official career an immense amount of money, and his accounts have been adjusted from time to time with scrupulous exactness, yet he has managed to conceal the fact that he was short so carefully that it did not appear in his accounts at any time, and was unknown even to his most trusted assistants. The reckless statement made in one of the New-York papers that Commissioner DELANO was interested in the moieties expected to accrue from the seizures made by Mr. BAILEY is not only untrue, but betrays such a lamentable ignorance of law and fact that it must bring ridicule upon the paper which gives currency to it.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.

The case of Gen. AMES, Senator elect from Mississippi, will be called up to-morrow, and pressed to a vote if possible. The report of the Judiciary Committee that he is not eligible on the ground of non-residence will be strongly combated, and the prospect is that he will be given his seat. The action of the Legislature in this case has been misrepresented. Instead of making efforts to unseat Gen. AMES, the action of the Republican majority has been the very reverse, as witness the following dispatches received by Gen. AMES last night and this morning:

First—You were unanimously and enthusiastically renominated, in full caucus, for the Senate, if now rejected. Resolutions adopted forwarded by mail. Signed FRENCH, member of the Assembly.

Second—Come home. We will return you by an increased majority. Signed MORGAN, State Senator.

Third—Come back. We will re-elect you unanimously.

Fourth—Caucus unanimously passed resolutions requesting the Senate to give you your seat.

From these demonstrations it will be seen that should Gen. AMES be rejected he will probably be returned at once by the same Legislature, and being then divested of his military character, and claiming that State as his residence, no possible objection to his admission can exist.

THE NEW-YORK FOURTH REVENUE DISTRICT.

The transfer of Marshal HARLOW to the Collectorship of the Fourth District must be accepted as a compliment by that gentleman's friends, since the President, desiring to place Gen. SHARPE in the Marshal's office, declined to remove Mr. HARLOW without a recognition of that gentleman's honest and efficient administration. This recognition was bestowed by the change and the nomination of Gen. SHARPE as Marshal then made, while this last appointment has been made without the aid of any of the political influences which are so potent in the State of New-York. It will undoubtedly prove very acceptable to all, since Gen. SHARPE possesses not only remarkable fitness for the peculiar duties of this position, but political sagacity, which will make him a successful manager. These appointments, therefore, do not mean CONKLING or FENTON, this committee or that committee, but GRANT, the revenue and the Republican Party.

THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

The sub-Committee of the House having charge of the bill which Mr. BENNETT introduced some time ago in reference to the canals and the Northwestern frontier have decided to report it favorably to the full Committee, and it will probably be sent to the House this week with the indorsement of the Committee. The provisions of the bill are virtually that the General Government shall issue its bonds to the State of New-York, payable in coin at four and a half per cent. per annum, on the pledge of the State that it will so enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals as to make them capable of accommodating vessels of six hundred tons burden; that the State debt for the payment of the canals shall be discharged, and that the canal toll in future shall not exceed one-half mill per thousand tons per mile. The advantages of the bill to the commerce and trade of the country are very obvious.

JUDGE BRADLEY AND THE SUPREME BENCH.

If the Senate abides by its resolution passed some time ago in reference to Judge BRADLEY for the Supreme Bench, as it probably will, the nomination of that gentleman will be taken up to-morrow in Executive Session. The postponement was made, it will be remembered, to enable the Southern members to make the effort to secure the withdrawal of Mr. BRADLEY, and the nomination of a man from their own section. In this, as far as the sending of a new name is concerned, they have not been successful, and so the matter stands. The chances of Mr. BRADLEY are hardly so good now as they were three weeks ago, when he was last considered.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

One of your contemporaries, on Friday evening last, printed a long list of harbors in various parts of the country, appending thereto the amount asked for the improvement of each harbor, making in all about $11,000,000. The article was printed under the sensation headline of "The River and Harbor Gang." But the journal in question did not state, as it should have stated, that neither the inhabitants of the particular places in question, Congress, nor the Administration, was responsible for these figures, but that they were simply the estimates of the Engineer Department, which are always largely reduced by Congress. For instance, the estimates this year are, as given above, about eleven millions; the chances are that Congress will not appropriate two millions for the purpose.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Tariff bill will be resumed on Tuesday, when it is expected that Representative ALLISON, of Iowa, who is opposed to the bill, will express his views on the subject, and Representative KELLEY will reply to him. An effort will be made to close the general debate before the expiration of the week.

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.

In the official correspondence recently transmitted to the Senate in regard to the so-called "Transcontinental Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company," occurs the following letter from Minister WASHBURNE to the Secretary of State:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Dec. 24, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 74, under date of the 20th inst., inclosing a translation of a letter addressed to you by one Capt. A. SABIANI, of the French Army, on the subject of his application to me for information relative to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company, and also your reply thereto.

It is perhaps proper that I should say a word in regard to this matter. This gentleman called on me for information in regard to the so-called Transcontinental Railroad bonds, saying that he had invested some 80,000 francs in their purchase, and that he felt a good deal of uneasiness in relation to his investment. He had, therefore, come to the Legation to seek information. I received him courteously and explained to him fully, as I have explained to all others, that from the time of my arrival at Paris, a great many inquiries were made of me on that subject; that while I had my own opinions, I preferred seeking official information from my Government. I had, therefore, written and obtained such information, which had always been at the disposition of the public; not only that, but other information sent at the request of the Company, had always been equally at the disposition of the public; that if he were uneasy in regard to his investment, he had better seek the parties in Paris who had put the loan on the market, but I declined to give him any advice whatever as to what he should do with his bonds, though he pressed me very hard to tell him what I thought he had better do with them.

A few days afterward I received the letter, a copy of which he seems to have sent to you. On reading the letter, I was convinced from its tone and spirit that it was not addressed to me for the purpose of obtaining information in good faith. On the other hand, I was satisfied that it was concocted by parties who had confederated together to impose the Transcontinental bonds on the French public in order to draw me into a correspondence for the purpose of abusing me, as they had already done in a pamphlet which they have issued in this city. Under such circumstances, I declined answering the communication of Capt. SABIANI. I am confirmed in the impressions I had in regard to this communication, from the complaint he has addressed to you, and which was evidently inspired from the same source.

I thank you for transmitting to me a translation of his letter to you, together with your reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Washburne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1870.

SIR: Referring to your No. 128 of the 24th ult., in relation to the complaint of Capt. SABIANI, in connection with the Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railroad, I have to inform you in reply that your proceedings as therein explained are approved. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

E. B. WASHBURNE, Esq., &c.

BANKS ORGANIZED SINCE JAN. 1, 1869.

The following list from the Controller of the Currency contains the names of banks organized and furnished with circulating notes since Jan. 1, 1869, and the amount each bank has received:

The First National Bank of Austin, Minn.	$27,000
The Union-square National Bank of New-York City	50,000
The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, Ill.	54,500
The National Bank of Lebanon, Ky.	30,000
The First National Bank of Utah, at Salt Lake City	26,100
The First National Bank of Leon, Iowa	22,000

These banks provided the means which enabled me to suply them with circulation, by the surrender and cancellation of the notes of broken banks, or by the surrender and transfer of circulation for that purpose by some other bank, as follows:

The First National Bank, of Austin, Minn., returned $27,000 in the circulating notes of broken banks.

The Union-square National Bank, of New-York City, procured the surrender and transfer of $50,000 of circulation by the First National Bank of New-York City.

The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, Ill., returned notes of broken banks	$20,000
Procured from the First National Bank of New-York City a surrender and transfer of	16,000
Redeemed and returned the notes of the First National Bank of Danville, Va., (in liquidation)	5,800
Redeemed and returned the notes of the National Bank of Commerce of Georgetown, D. C., (in liquidation)	12,700
Making in all	$54,500

The National Bank of Lebanon, Kentucky, returned broken bank notes, $30,000.

The First National Bank of Utah, at Salt Lake City, was a reorganization of the old Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake, and obtained circulation by the return of the notes of the last-named bank to the amount of $26,100.

The First National Bank of Leon, Iowa, returned the notes of broken banks to the amount of $2,000, and procured a transfer of $20,000 from the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York City.

Having no other means at my disposal, I was able to supply only those banks which returned notes as above stated.

Circulation has not been withheld from banks previously organized, because that would imply that I had circulation remaining at my disposal, which was not the case.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have for the present completed their investigation into the cadet business, and turned their attention to the heavy current business before them, which includes about 250 cases of various kinds.

SELLING PRODUCE.

Representative REEVES has had further correspondence with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which adheres to its decision, heretofore announced, that farmers selling their produce from wagons or stalls in cities must pay the special license tax of $10 as produce brokers. There are indications that the Committee of Ways and Means will strike out this legal feature from the Internal Revenue bill.

RETURNS OF FARM PRODUCE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that farmers are required to make returns of produce sold within the year, but not required to return produce raised until the same is sold.

THE PAVONIA RIOT.

Statement of William Taylor, the Victim—His Condition Precarious—Examination Before the Recorder, and Statement of the Prisoners—The Rioters to be Discharged by the Erie Railway Company.

The unprovoked riot by a gang of thirty to forty Erie Railway stevedores, on Saturday evening, and the attempt to murder a well-known citizen—WILLIAM TAYLOR, keeper of the saloon at the Pavonia Ferry—has caused much excitement and indignation at Jersey City.

Mr. TAYLOR'S injuries are much more serious than at first supposed, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. The instigator of the riot, ABE ACKERMAN, foreman over the men employed in the loading and unloading of freight—some 400 in all, has fled, but the Police are making every effort to secure his arrest. He is described as a very bad man, especially when under the influence of liquor, and is held in terror by very many who know him.

STATEMENT OF MR. TAYLOR.

About a year ago, ACKERMAN, while drunk, came into my place where there were a lot of runners waiting for the arrival of a train, by some of whom he claims to have been robbed, two of whom he caused to be arrested; the next morning when I came down to the saloon, he told me a man by the name of BLISS had robbed him, and wanted to know what kind of a house I kept; I said, "Why?"

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH.

He replied there were a lot of thieves in there, and Reddy the Blacksmith was among them; I asked how he knew it was Reddy, and he replied that he knew him when he was a keeper in the State Prison; I told ACKERMAN that I was sorry that he had been robbed, and went with him to the Police Station to see if there was any chance to recover his property; when we got there, I found that the persons he had caused to be arrested were two respectable men, Mr. BLISS, of Brooklyn, and another man, brother-in-law of Mr. TAYLOR, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Express Company; I procured a man to go bail for BLISS, and ever since that time ACKERMAN has had it in for me, and never came into the place except when in liquor; on these occasions he would bring up this old robbery, and would use most abusive language; finally I told him I did not want him to come into the place, and would not have him.

Yesterday afternoon, ACKERMAN came in the saloon with a gentleman, and asked him to take a drink, but he refused; then he turned and commenced to abuse me, using very profane and ungentlemanly language; I tried to pacify him, but he still continued his abusive language, when I went to put him out; he struck at me twice, when I hit him a light blow on the mouth; Officer MOULDS came in and wanted to lock ACKERMAN up, but I told the officer not to arrest him, and that I would take care of him; the officer then went out, and I asked ACKERMAN to take a drink, and thinking it was all settled, went up stairs to avoid any further trouble; the first I knew, MOORE, my bar-tender, came up and said, "Come down BILL, for God's sake, they are killing KENNY;" (a runner;) I went down through the restaurant into the bar-room, when I was attacked on all sides, and they beat me, and I have no recollection what occurred after that; I know nothing about the shooting.

EXAMINATION BEFORE THE RECORDER.

JAMES CONNELL, an alleged ringleader in the riot, and THOS. KINSLEY, the man that was shot in the back of the head, were arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, at the Police Court yesterday forenoon, a large crowd of interested spectators being present.

RECORDER—Well, young men, I see you have been arrested on a charge of atrocious assault and battery on WILLIAM TAYLOR.

CONNELL—I aint been arrested; I walked down here to see KINSLEY.

RECORDER—I've heard from Mr. TAYLOR this morning, and the physician says he is lying in a very precarious condition; his head and face are cut and bruised in the most shocking manner, but his bodily injuries are the most serious.

CONNELL—I had nothing to do with it; if Mr. TAYLOR, his colored man and another man hadn't commenced to fire there'd been no trouble at all.

RECORDER—If you went with the crowd, who, I understand, went there to create a disturbance, you are as guilty as those that participated.

CONNELL—The cooper and me and another man went over to bring Mr. ACKERMAN away, and then some of the men from the dock came after us.

OFFICER MOORE—I saw some fifteen men going into TAYLOR'S and followed them in; another lot of men followed and commenced firing pistols and throwing bottles; I saw KINSEL and CONNELL kicking TAYLOR, and CONNELL was standing over him with a revolver.

Chief FOWLER—TAYLOR told me that this man CONNELL was the instigator of the riot.

CONNELL—I took the pistol from TAYLOR just after he was shooting this man (KINSLEY,) and had it pointed at my breast to shoot me.

RECORDER—I shall be compelled to lock you two men up to await the result of Mr. TAYLOR'S injuries; he says you (CONNELL) were the main instigator of the riot.

CONNELL—Is there no bail?

RECORDER—No, Sir; I cannot admit you to bail.

The prisoners were then conducted to the cells.

Yesterday a gentleman holding a prominent position in the Erie Railway Company stated that every one of the men engaged in the riot would be discharged from their employ.

THE STATE IN DANGER.

Inroads of Catholicism in This Country.

Rev. George H. Hepworth Sounds the Note of Alarm—The Pope's Intentions as Set Forth in His Syllabus—An Appeal to Americans to Arouse.

The Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was thronged last evening by an audience eager to listen to a discourse by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, pastor of the Church, on the subject of Catholicism and the rapid strides it is making in this country. He selected his text from the eighth chapter of St. Luke and the sixth verse, "On a Rock." He introduced his subject by saying that every man ought to have a platform of principles and adhere to them. The great difference between the Protestant and the Catholic was that the latter insists that what was true in the fourth century is also true in the nineteenth century, and the Catholic Church uses the same ecclesiastical appliances and doctrines now that she did one thousand years ago. It insists that there has been no change of doctrine. But history has proved conclusively that what one age believed to be true another age knows to be false. The essence of Catholicism is immovability; the essence of Protestantism is development. The Catholic Church does not admit of progress, while the Protestant Church inspires progress and believes that he is the true member of that body who looks forward to a new revelation which God makes to living man.

When Rip Van Winkle went to sleep in the Catskill Mountains, the world moved on. When he awoke from his sleep, he found things had changed, and he failed to recognize objects which were once familiar to him. It seems that we too have gone to sleep, and, on awaking, find that the world, instead of going forward, has seceded two or three ages. When we see such things as the Pope's syllabus and his canons, it seems that we are living in some feudal age, and are beneath the castle walls of some despot. The speaker said he was not a partisan, and would not lift a hand in favor of Protestantism as a sect. If he had his way, he would tear down every barrier between the various Protestant creeds, and urge all to unite in the endeavor to make common cause against the great enemy of the Protestant religion—Catholicism. He did not address his audience in the interests of the Protestant Church, neither did he talk to Americans alone. He would to God that he had an audience of Catholics that he might put his subject in a logical light and show them that America is the home for the oppressed of all nations, but that in inviting emigration we ask that while the emigrant has full liberty to enjoy freedom of religion, we have a right to ask that our religious institutions shall not be interfered with in any manner whatever. We say to the foreigner, Come! we greet you with open arms, and besides a welcome will give each of you 160 acres of land and every facility to make of you good American citizens. Whoever is oppressed let him come here. But the speaker said he was a foe to ignorance and superstition and despotism, no matter under what flag it was shielded. Unless we can by means of a common religion sweep ignorance away our country is doomed to destruction. The situation of affairs at the present time was truly alarming, and he proposed to speak of them without fear or favor. He had no ax to grind, and did not propose to give any body else an opportunity to grind any body else's ax. He urged his hearers to take hold of this great question in time and procrastinate not an instant longer. If we had taken hold of slavery when it was young, we could have choked it to death, but as it was it came near choking us to death. We had spent a million of lives and almost untold treasure to crush it when it threatened to obtain the mastery, while if we had grappled with the question in its infancy we could have readily obtained the mastery. So it is with this question. If we stand on the rock and are invincible in our position the whole question will settle itself, but if we procrastinate and look on and smile at the inroads it is making upon our institutions the whole fabric of the government will totter to ruin. This edifice, for instance was strong and almost immovable. But suppose one stone should be removed and then another and another until the building was weakened, it would then totter to the ground. We must not procrastinate in this matter, but act promptly and determinedly. Say what you mean now and use simple moral courage in your management of public affairs, which has not been shown in the last generation in America.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

As set forth in the Catholic journals and in the last syllabus of the Pope there appears an antagonism between the Catholics and Protestants which can never be appeased. The Pope has drawn the sword and declared a war against Protestantism which will continue until one or the other is conquered. He has thrown the gauntlet of defiance, and for one he, the speaker, did not hesitate to pick it up. There is a fundamental principle of antagonism between these two Churches which makes it impossible that they can ever join hands until the allegiance between the people and the Old Church is broken. Protestantism is tolerant, and permits every man to worship God in his own way. The Catholic says there shall be no toleration, and that every soul who does not place implicit reliance in the Mother Church shall be damned. If a member of that sect refuses obedience to the mandates of the priest he is liable to be burned at the stake. This question is of infinite importance. It is more important than that of slavery, or of the Mormons in Utah, or of the Indians on the Plains, or of universal suffrage, because these questions will keep for a little while, while this will not keep. If we take one step backward, we will be compelled to take a dozen steps. The Catholic Church owes no political allegiance to this country. The individual members of that Church owe allegiance to the Pope alone, and would fight you if commanded to do so notwithstanding the oath which they have taken renouncing allegiance to the country from which they came. When the English Church came here in the revolution the members joined our institutions and remained with us. They no longer had Bishops consecrated in the mother country, but chose them from this. Such is not the case with the Catholics, who have no Bishops or rulers save those who are consecrated by the Pope or one of his emissaries. It is this foreign political element in this country which is destined to bring such trouble upon us. This foreign power is already felt, and is becoming stronger every day.

THE POPE'S PLANS.

The speaker said that he believed that the Catholic element had for twenty years been working, according to settled plans, with the object of getting control of our institutions. It was a very shrewd Church, and the best organized in Christendom. It is now laying plans which will come to fruition before the close of the present century. It was proposed to change our public school system by blowing it up with gunpowder—by annihilating it completely. When the Catholic boy goes to one of our free schools he becomes intractable for all purposes of Catholicism before he is twenty years of age. He is enlightened, and cannot be hoodwinked by the superstitions and mummeries of the religion in which he was born. The Catholic Church never has flourished where the children have been permitted to attend free schools, and have access to the Bible. The Pope declares that the whole school system of America is dangerous to the Catholic Church; that it is an error of the age that schools should be entirely free from ecclesiastical influence. (The speaker here quoted from the Pope's syllabus to prove his assertions.) The Pope wishes to interfere with the common school system of this country. Let him do it, if he dare!

VALUE OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible is worth more than any other book we have in the schools. It is the foundation of our Government. The Declaration of Independence was based on the Sermon on the Mount. Take the Bible out of the schools and we would go to destruction, for we would be like those who love darkness rather than light. The Catholics have fought the Bible inch by inch. They fought LUTHER on this very question, but he stood firm, and they would have burned him at the stake if they had dared. The speaker here quoted from the Catholic catechism to show who may and who may not read the Bible. The children are instructed that the Fathers of the Church may read it; but that the more the laity read the less they will know about it. There is not a Catholic boy in this City who has not this catechism by heart.

THE PRESS THREATENED.

The Catholic clergy would control the Press if they could. It is the divine right of the citizen to discuss public questions, and the Press—that mighty engine—aids in this free discussion all over the country. Let the Catholics gain the ascendency in America and you would have the Press muzzled by censors, who would forbid the discussion of any measure that they pleased. They would control the telegraph as well, and practice the same despotic arts that they did in many of the countries of Europe.

SUBVERTING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Catholics would subvert the republican form of government. The Pope has called ours a godless Government. Think of that! Where is there a country on the face of the earth more noble and god-like? We take the slaves of Europe and make them free men. The Pope would make it a godless Government if he had his control of it, but he cannot. The people of countries which are priest-ridden have no rights which are not given them as a charity. The moment those people commence to think for themselves they cease to be good Catholics.

SHOCKING OATHS.

When a man takes an oath as a Bishop in the Catholic Church, he swears to persecute all heretics, schismatics and unbelievers to the utmost of his ability. [illegible] Government? The priest [illegible] oath, (and it is almost [illegible] repetition,) renounces all [illegible] any King or State, and [illegible] Government of Protestant [illegible] other countries to be damnable. He also swears that he will keep the Pope's [illegible] thoroughly advised, so that measures may be taken to extirpate heretical Protestants, wherever they may be found. The speaker quoted from a Catholic journal, which said in effect that the Pope desired the Catholics to overthrow the Government of this country. They would not hesitate to do so, and present it as an offering to NAPOLEON. If the Catholic Church has its own way, the speaker said, every Protestant will be burned at the stake. This may be rough language, but those who suffer martyrdom will find it rough usage. The Catholic Church is becoming more intolerant every day, and claims the right to use healthful means to get you into the fold of the Church, and one of the healthful means is burning at the stake. The Pope would establish the Inquisition if he could. The speaker quoted again from the syllabus to show the "errors" against which the Pope was declaiming.

THE REMEDY.

He asked if his hearers were ready to be taxed to support institutions which were undermining the Government step by step? Every American should stand firmly on the rock and say, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther; we know our rights and intend to maintain them." Americans should rouse from their lethargy and let their voices be heard. The Pope is a good man, a pious man, but he (the speaker) did not want him to run for next President of the United States. Europe is throwing off the curse of Catholicism; don't let us put it on. A Yankee politician was the meanest man under heaven. The man who baits his hook and fishes for office will sell himself to the devil for $5,000. Give him a good fat berth in the Custom-house, and you can count on him for anything in the future. The people must strike at the root of the subject, and the way to do this was to effect a reform in politics, so as not to have so many unworthy men and scheming politicians elected to office.

CONCLUSION.

The speaker concluded his very eloquent discourse, which was listened to with the deepest attention, by relating the fable of the Arabian and the camel. An Arabian was in his hut one day, sheltered from the storm, when a camel put his head in and asked if he might shelter his head from the peltings of the rain. The Arabian consented reluctantly, and in went the camel's head. The animal then complained that his fore-shoulders were wet and he wanted to put them under the tent. The Arabian consented, and in went the fore-shoulders. Then said the camel: "My hind-quarters are exposed to the rain; won't you let them come in?" Said the Arabian: "The tent is not large enough for both of us, but I pity you; yes, you may bring the hind-quarters in." The camel entered, and then looking about, said: "True, the tent is small and there is not room for both of us; you must get out." And out the poor Arabian was kicked out of his own tent. The application of the fable was apparent, and the audience saw the point of it.

PAPAL FALLIBILITY.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beach at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Twentieth-Street and Eighth-Avenue.

Rev. Dr. BEACH preached last evening at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue, on the question of the Papal Infallibility, selecting for his text the words "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good"—Chap. v. 21: St. Paul to the Thessalonians. The reverend gentleman said that however unreasonable and absurd any claim made on their religious faith may be, they could hardly be justified in treating it with contempt so long as they knew there was a considerable number of their fellow-beings who, through ignorance or otherwise, were entertaining it seriously, and their unbelief bore the semblance of hostility to Christianity. When such a claim was solemnly persisted in, especially when sanctioned by a large religious body, the very sense of its absurdity disappears, and, by a sort of reaction of feeling, they begin to think there must be some substantial ground for it, and that they themselves were in the wrong. In reference to the question of infallibility now advanced before the world by the Romanists, there were three grounds upon which it was sought to be maintained—reason, tradition and Scripture. In support of "reason" it was asserted that though the basis of Christianity was the Divine Revelation, the permission to allow all its members to form their own opinion on the Scriptures was the fruitful source of heresy and dissensions, which produced a vast amount of evil, hindered the progress of Christianity, and therefore, it was necessary it should be authoritatively determined. But now came the question what was meant by the Church. It was not to be taken for granted that the Church of Rome was the sole Church, for however ancient and large, it was yet but a portion of the great Christian body and its assumption of supremacy, when it undertook to act as having exclusive jurisdiction over the whole world of believers, was an unwarrantable outrage. Nor did it follow that the Church should be formally accompanied with the attribute of infallibility; but it was sufficient that the teachers should know the truth, and Christ promised to secure them from all vital mistakes concerning things necessary to salvation, though that did not keep them from all possible errors on matters of faith. For his part he held that with reference to all truth necessary to salvation, the teachings of the Bible were sufficiently plain to preserve mankind from heresy, and to promote universal unity and concord. It was then claimed by the Church of Rome that from the earliest period it enjoyed a prestige over all others, and adjudicated upon all religious differences. But this did not favor the doctrine of infallibility, for it could not be shown that the Pope, and the Councils over which he presided, were exempt from liability to err, but, on the contrary, the moment he attempted to assume such a supremacy he was sharply rebuked. In the writings of ST. CYPRIAN of Carthage, ST. AMBROSE, JEROME, AUGUSTINE and CHRYSOSTOM, and in the Councils of Constantinople and Nineveh, the infallibility was denied, and ST. CYPRIAN, in a theological discussion he entered into with Pope STEPHEN, went further, and condemned his perseverance and obstinacy in no measured terms. The Council of Carthage supported ST. CYPRIAN, and in the Council of Nineveh it was decreed that in the settlement of religious differences no appeal should be made to any authority outside the diocese in which it belonged. They not only refused to entertain the question of infallibility, but refused supremacy, and treated the Papal pretensions as something to be guarded against. The third ground relied on for its maintenance was Scripture and the words of Christ to St. Peter, "Upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against you," were set forth. This, he contended, referred merely to its perpetuity, and did not affect the matter of infallibility. Again, the words, "He that will not hear the Church, let him be accounted a heathen and a publican," were cited; but by the "Church" was not meant the doctrine of Romanism, but the universal congregation of all religions who professed belief in Christ, and if it were proved infallibility vested anywhere, it would be in that universal Church. It was undeniable that Christ promised to be with his Church for all time, even unto the end of the world, but He did not necessarily promise its exemption from error, for He had promised "wherever two or three disciples were gathered together in His name He would be with them and abide and dwell within them." St. Paul said the "Church was the pillar and ground of Truth;" but, if he meant any Church in particular, it was the Church of Ephesus and not the Church of Rome, which he never was in. But the apostle meant the Church universal, the Church of the Living God, preserving and perpetuating the inspired Scriptures. These were in substance the arguments now set forth upon which to establish the infallibility of the Church of Rome, and to any rational man, bringing an unprejudiced mind to a study of the Scriptures they were unsubstantial. The Protestant Church faithfully followed the divine instructions in regard to the religious education of its believers, while the Church of Rome not alone kept the Bible from its followers, but assembled its worshipers to its religious observances offered up in an unknown tongue. In conclusion the reverend gentleman asserted that the Bible and the Scriptures contained every thing necessary to salvation, and this claim to infallibility would result in discord, dissension, perhaps heresy, among the followers of the Church of Rome.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

Public Meeting Last Evening—Address by George J. Mingins.

A public meeting in the interests of City Missions, was held last evening in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

After the usual opening services, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, addressed the meeting. He urged the necessity of City Missions, especially in the lower portions of the City, where he claimed one hundred more missions would not be more than are absolutely necessary. In that portion of the City are hundreds of thousands who have no affinity with the up-town churches, and no facilities for worship among themselves. The members tending to infidelity are daily increasing, they steadily growing more careless of the Church, under the impression that the Church has ceased to care for them. The efforts of the missions already established have been marked with the very best results, not only in the spiritual, but also in the temporal improvement of the people; and where crime is becoming so frequent and flagrant in the community, the necessity of active missionary labor must be apparent, even as a means to preserve the good order and peace of society. During the past year nearly 106,000 visits were made by the forty missionaries now laboring in this City, and over 16,000 persons were induced to attend public worship. Mr. MINGINS told some touching incidents of successful missionary labor, and concluded by urging the necessity of sustaining and increasing [illegible] five years, [illegible].

Dr. JOHN HALL spoke in reference to the religious advantages with which many in the community were favored in youth, and which grew up with them, and if many of us, he said, would deduct from our present virtues that portion which is legitimately due to these influences, the balance due to our own efforts would be found but small. On the other hand, there are those who have been brought up without those influences, and during whose whole lives naught but bad example was before them. This class grow up with hearts naturally tending to evil, finding vent in business and crime, and flinging themselves directly in the teeth of the law. The law cannot reform these people; it and its administrators are regarded as engines of oppression, and these men and women go to prison hissing through their teeth defiance of the law, and passing through their term of imprisonment with a sort of morbid pleasure in the prospect of being able to avenge themselves on society as soon as they escape from their imprisonment. These missions are intended as preventive rather than reformatory, and no better means can be adopted. No higher safeguard to society can be devised than stated Christian worship, and the elasticity of the mission system is eminently adapted to this work in the lower parts of the City. The visiting servant of God goes from house to house, visiting the people, talking with them, leading them to the influences of the Church, teaching them the great blessing of communion with saints, and finally exalting them to Christian lives and good citizenship. The sum required, he said, $50,000, was comparatively trifling, especially when, if the newspapers speak the truth, single individuals, some way or another, manage to extract this amount from the City Treasury. In no way can we as good citizens more effectually stem the tide of vice, disorder and crime than sustaining and increasing the present system of City Missions now engaged in humanizing the rough natures, making them good neighbors and leading them to the cross of Christ. A collection was then taken up and the meeting dismissed with singing and the benediction.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Assessors and the Internal Revenue Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is claimed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that in the matter of deductions from incomes the law discriminates in favor of the tax-payer who lives in a rented house as against one who owns and occupies a homestead—one being allowed to deduct the full amount paid as rent, while the other is not permitted to make any deduction at all for the rental value of the residence occupied by him, and this, too, although his residence may be mortgaged for its full value, and the amount paid by him as interest exceed that paid as rent by his next door neighbor. But such is not the meaning or intent of the statute, and is in direct and palpable hostility to its letter and spirit. Any Assessor, Assistant Assessor or other officer who attempts to give it such an effect or operation, is not only guilty of a breach of duty as a public officer, but brings this statute into still greater odium and reproach. The truth is, that in framing the law, the greatest possible care seems to have been taken to avoid just cause of complaint in this very particular; and a careful attention to the language of the act will show that its provisions are admirably adapted to accomplish that result. It is quite true that the owner of a "homestead" does not come within the description of persons who "pay rent for the house or premises used or occupied by himself or his family," and is not therefore entitled to deduct any "amount so paid;" and if his "homestead" is actually mortgaged to its full value, so that the interest exceeds a fair rental value of the property, he has no remedy under this particular clause of the section referred to.

If the statute contained no other provisions on this subject, the Assessors and their assistants would be entirely right, and the absurd result, as claimed by them, would be chargeable upon the law itself. But such is not the fact. The statute was carefully framed to avoid this very difficulty, the manifest intent and object of the law being to place the owner of a homestead on the same footing with a man who pays rent for the house he lives in.

As amended in 1867, all persons making their returns of income, &c., are required to include "all gains, profits and income from any source whatever, except the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person, or by his family in his own right, or in the right of his wife." In other words, "the gains, profit and income" of the tax payer are chargeable with this deduction.

In this way equal and exact justice is done to all parties. If the homestead happens to be mortgaged the owner is partially allowed to deduct the amount paid for interest in the deduction of the estimated rental value. If free from incumbrance, the owner, being allowed to deduct the rental value, is thereby placed in as good a position as if he had mortgaged his homestead and used the money in business or speculations. And in either case the homestead proprietor is not to be placed in any worse position so far as the exemption and deductions are concerned, than if he had lived in a hired house, using his money in business or speculation, instead of providing a permanent home for himself and his family.
H.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard Removal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the TIMES has such a large circulation in Brooklyn, I have thought it would be well in as few words as possible to try and arouse the people of this city to the importance of retaining the navy-yard in its present position. A project is about being consummated that will deprive Brooklyn of one of its great features, and that may be of great damage to the City of New-York. To begin with, there is an average of 3,500 men employed in the yard, who earn, at the lowest estimate, twelve thousand dollars per day, or say three and one-half millions per year; this is distributed through the city in one form or other to the benefit of the stores, landlords, &c. This item alone, if the city was deprived of it, would have an immediate effect on the rents of stores, business and real estate. We will suppose the yard is removed to some up-country place. The mechanics will have to set about and remove their families, and this, beside depleting Brooklyn to a certain extent, will cause great expense to the laboring classes. After they get fixed in their new homes, the Government may have reason to discharge them, when the poor fellows are "high and dry." Now they can look for and engage other work. Not so in a rural town. The removal will also work great annoyance and loss to the Government. Here they can increase their force to ten thousand men, if necessary for the interest of the Government, while in a country town or place such a thing would be impossible. Another reason why the yard should remain where it is, is that it is and would be a great protection to these cities in case of a foreign war. New-York is, so to speak, the heart of the nation—the vital point. Here would naturally center the thoughts and desires of an enemy. The navy yard being removed would have a great influence in inviting an attack. Its presence here, besides actually being a great protection to us, exerts a wonderful moral power.

The buildings, in case of a removal, would be a total loss. This would be of an enormous amount. As to the idea that the room is required for the City, it is certainly a ridiculousness of the broadest kind. Take from Hunter's Point to Red Hook, there are miles of empty water front. Why is not this occupied? No, the reason for the removal is this: a pile of money can be made in managing the sale of the present site; another in the purchase of the new site; another in the construction of the new buildings required, and yet another in the new docks. If there is to be any change at all, let it be the total abolishing of the yard, and let the work be given out by private contract, as is done to a great extent in England. That would be retrenchment to some effect. I hear daily such views expressed as are herein. I hope a public meeting will be called immediately to consider this important subject.
AMERICA.

National Landmarks—Boston and Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice under your "Current Notes," of this morning, that "Boston protests against the destruction of Independence-square, in Philadelphia, and asks what the country would think and say if she proposed to dig down Bunker Hill to fill up the flats on Mystic River, or to destroy Faneuil Hall for any purpose of ordinary convenience or emolument." I agree with "Boston" in relation to the impropriety of demolishing these venerable landmarks of the Revolutionary days and history. But I would ask "Boston" how about the Hancock mansion, one of the most prominent relics of that city, and the first one sought out by every stranger visitor? It was offered at a fair consideration, both to the State and to the city, to be preserved in remembrance of him who was among the first to declare for American liberty, and the first to sign that immortal instrument to which we are indebted for those liberties we now enjoy. The offer was rejected by both, and the property sold to a jobber of dry goods, and the stair-bannisters peddled out for fancy canes and pen-handles.

Yours, '76.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.

The London Times on Legal Tender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your reply to the London *Times* you seem to convey the idea that the English law of 1797 was essentially similar to our own Legal-tender act; whereas, in truth, there is a wide difference between them. The former, if I understand it correctly, did not constitute Bank of England notes a legal tender, though practically they were so in all cases where the creditor could not wait for a change of times. Mr. ALLISON, in his *History of Europe*, says:

> "On the other hand, it was contended by the friends of the Administration that it never was the intention of Government to make bank-notes a legal tender. * * *Upon this a bill for the restriction of payments in specie was introduced, which provided that bank-notes should be received as a legal tender by the Collector of Taxes, and have the effect of stopping the issuing of arrest on mesne process for payment of debt between man and man."

This is as far as Parliament at a period of great financial distress ventured to go. Congress, however, did not mince matters, and, if Mr. SHERMAN be correct, deliberately intended to force all creditors to a sacrifice commensurate with the depreciation of paper money. Waiting on the part of creditors, would, I take it for granted, have been out of the question, in certain cases at least. The holders of matured bonds and mortgages, for instance, would, I suppose, have been compelled by the Courts to cancel the bonds on the tender of greenbacks. What, therefore, the almost omnipotent British Parliament could not, or would not do, Congress, with so-called limited powers, achieved without the smallest regard for private interests and private rights.
W. H. W.

Brooklyn Ferry Accommodations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to suggest a great improvement in the arrangements of the ferry-boats running between this City and Brooklyn. Lady passengers crossing in the morning and evening are generally obliged to stand, notwithstanding a private cabin being assigned to them. The seats are taken by gentlemen who are not smoking, or do not smoke, in preference to seating themselves in the gentlemen's cabin, where the air is so highly impregnated with the weed and the floor covered with tobacco juice. Now, seeing this state of things, would it not be better to have both cabins thrown open to ladies and gentlemen, and force those who wish to smoke to stand outside? If this was done it would produce a salutary effect, and no doubt greatly oblige the ladies. I hope that some action will be taken on this subject.
A DAILY PASSENGER.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.

The Heroes of the Oneida.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much and increasing satisfaction your repeated articles on the heroism of the *Oneida's* officers, and the manly and (may I say it?) well-disciplined resignation of the crew; but I miss one thing, the suggestion of a national monument to all. If it is a good thing to hold out the example of such heroes to imitation, it is surely well to make the lesson perpetual, and I presume that Congress has the power to do it.
DAILY READER.

FRIDAY, March 18, 1870.

Young People's Prayer-Meeting.

The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Young People's Prayer-meeting of the Spring-street Church, near Varick, took place last evening therein. The edifice was literally crammed by members and friends. The exercises, conducted by JOHN J. BRADEN, comprised prayer, singing and addresses by G. S. CHAPIN, O. H. COLE, Rev. J. D. WILSON, formerly pastor of the Church, Mr. KNAUDSUM and J. HENRY SMYTHE. The present condition of the association is very flourishing, its membership being about as numerous as it has been heretofore—that is to say, as many as the lecture-room will accommodate.

A Boy Stabbed in Brooklyn.

On Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a number of lads appear to have amused themselves by throwing stones at the windows of an irascible lager-beer saloon keeper named DAVID GROUE, in North Fifth-street, near Third-street. The proprietor, sallying out to the street, went up to a youth named PATRICK GILROY, whom he alleges to have been one of his tormentors, and taking out a knife, stabbed him with it in the left breast. GILROY was taken to his residence in Fourth-street, near North Third-street, and it was discovered that the wound was not of a serious nature. GROUSE was arrested.

The Hudson City Mystery—Death of the Victim.

The German stranger who was committed on Thursday last to the County Jail for drunkenness, while in an unconscious state, by Justice LODER, of West Hoboken, died yesterday afternoon. He had not recovered consciousness before death, and the mystery as to its cause is as deep as ever. The marks upon his throat, which are supposed to have been imprinted by some grappling hand, had entirely disappeared. Coroner BURNS was notified, and is working zealously to clear up the mystery which surrounds the case.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—TURNER.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, EDMUND W. BULKLEY to CARRIE J., daughter of D. H. Turner, all of this City.

DICKINSON—ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 20, 1870, at the Church of Divine Paternity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Major WM. DICKINSON, U. S. Army, to Miss GEORGIE J. ALLEN, daughter of Thomas G. Allen, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BATTELLE.—On Thursday, March 17, LEWIS F. BATTELLE, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church Chapel, on Monday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

CRAGG.—In Paris, on Wednesday, March 2, MARY ALICE, wife of S. Wilkins Cragg, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late Elisha Riggs, of New-York.

CORNELL.—On Thursday evening, March 17, at his residence, Washington Heights, WILLIAM W. CORNELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., without further notice, on Monday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

EASTMAN.—On Saturday afternoon, March 19, at the residence of Jno. J. Donaldson, No. 23 West 47th-st., MARY ANN EASTMAN, youngest daughter of S. P. Eastman, Esq., of St. Albans, Vt., in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., to which her friends, and the friends of her family, are invited. The body will be taken to St. Albans for interment.

FISCHER.—On Sunday morning, March 20, after a lingering illness, in the 45th year of his age, J. A. FISCHER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 104 River-st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

HECKSCHER.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 19, of scarlet fever, ADOLPHE, son of Richard and Lucretia L. Heckscher, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HILL.—On Saturday, March 19, 1870, HERMAN HILL, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 687 Water-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOSFORD.—On Wednesday, March 16, at San Francisco, Cal., FANNY, widow of the late John Hosford, aged 65 years.

On the arrival of her remains here they will be interred in Green-Wood, from the residence of her son, Saml. E. Hosford.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday evening, March 18, LOUISA M., wife of Edwin Haviland, and daughter of Nathaniel S. Merritt, in the 31st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house on Schermerhorn-st.

KIMBALL.—On Saturday morning, March 19, MARY, relict of Capt. GORDON KIMBALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Truman B. Brown, No. 227 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

KIRKER.—On Sunday, March 20, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, CATHARINE KIRKER, aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Teresa's Church, corner Henry and Rutgers sts., on Tuesday, 22d inst., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 o'clock A. M., after which her remains will be removed to Calvary Cemetery. Her friends, and those of her deceased sons, Edward Dunigan and James B. Kirker, are invited to attend.

MOTT.—At Darien, Conn., on Friday, March 18, WILLIAM MOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Darien, on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TINDALL.—On Saturday, March 19, at his residence in Putnam County, near Peekskill, EDWARD TINDALL, only son of Henry Tindall, of Hastings, England, aged 26 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, 23d inst. Trains leave 30th-st. at 10½ o'clock. Returning leave Peekskill at 2:27 o'clock.

VERPLANCK.—On Friday, March 18, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, 21st inst.

WAKEMAN.—On Saturday morning, after a short illness, GEORGE WAKEMAN, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Hope Chapel, 111th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

A new Novel by JAMES DE MILLE, author of "The Dodge Club Abroad," "Cord and Creese," &c., with the title of "The Lady of the Ice," is commenced in Number fifty-three of *Appletons' Journal.* The opening chapters have all the vivacity and dash that made the author's former novels so distinguished. Mr. De Mille unites humorous with stirring description more successfully perhaps, than any other American writer; he is always bright, vivid, dramatic, picturesque, and entertaining. This number of the JOURNAL is accompanied by a large, spirited cartoon, called "The Departure of the Train"—a scene in the great Chicago Railroad Depot. *Appletons' Journal* now begins its second year; and, during its first year, it has presented to its patrons thirteen beautiful steel engravings, twenty cartoons, or large wood engravings, of a very superior character, printed on fine tinted paper, and ten Art Supplements—all of which, being given in addition to the regular sheet, have been so many gratuities to the subscribers. Price ten cents per number; $4 per year. For sale by all dealers. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. MUSIC-HALL SERMONS.
By W. H. H. MURRAY, Author of "Adirondack Adventures." 1 vol., 16mo, $1 50.

This volume contains the twelve remarkable discourses which Mr. Murray has preached to crowded and eagerly-attentive audiences, on successive Sunday evenings of this season, in Boston Music Hall. Mr. Murray has dwelt little on disputed points of doctrine, but has devoted his efforts to elucidating and enforcing those essential moral and religious truths which all Christians hold in common, and which form the basis of all social order and all personal worth. The variety and practical character of the volume are indicated in its

CONTENTS:
The Tenderness of God.
The Union of Moral Forces.
The Relation of Belief to Practice.
To Young men.
Burden-Bearing.
Nearness to God.
Divine Friendship.
Hope for the fallen.
The Ministry of the Word.
The Church—Its Object and Capacity.
The Power of Cities.
The Moral Condition of Boston, and How to Improve it.

II. MIRACLES, PAST AND PRESENT.
By Rev. WILLIAM MOUNTFORD. 1 vol. 12mo, 520 pages, $2.

This remarkable work is an important contribution to religious literature, particularly to the discussion of some questions to which the development of Spiritualism has given special prominence. The author has devoted to these subjects the careful study of years, and the conclusions to which his observations, experiences and reverent seeking have led, possess a deep interest for all candid and thoughtful minds.

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CONSOLIDATED: PACKARD'S MONTHLY with PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April Number containing Thomas H. Selby, Mayor of San Francisco, with Portrait; Yale Sketches; Mental Requisites of the Artist; Philosophy of Faith; Henry Bergh, with Portrait; The Double Adoption; Men of the Rocky Mountains; Life in China, with illustrations; Art of Engraving; Nathan C. Ely, President Farmers' Club, with portrait; Capital vs. Labor; S. S. Packard, with portrait; Diet of Brain Workers; The Governors of New-York; What Makes a Good Writer; "Cheek;" The Modesty of Genius; The Open Way, or Free Moral Agency; Poor or Fiction; A Plea for Bridget; The Swordfish, illustrated; Prayer and Phrenology, &c. Price 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

Eccentricities, but No Madness—Doctors Disagree.

The trial of the interesting case of the will of CHARLES FOX was continued on Friday in the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate HUTCHINGS. The first witness examined testified that he knew the deceased in 1854, before he had amassed his fortune; he was then very eccentric, if not crazy; he was a very troublesome neighbor, always finding fault without cause, and compelled the witness to build a high wall adjoining his premises to save himself from constant annoyance; the principal difficulty complained of was the overrunning of the water hydrant in witness' yard. A German physician next testified that he had been a tenant of deceased for some time in 1865, and although never called to attend him professionally, yet witness had frequent opportunities to judge of his condition; he was of very nervous temperament, easily excited, and when sick would take pills of his own manufacture, as he had no faith in physicians; he purchased his own food, and cooked it himself, and was necessarily troubled with dyspepsia; the pupil of his eye was often contracted, and the witness considered that he must have suffered from brain disease. Mrs. MARY MUNSON, another tenant, knew Mr. FOX when she was a little girl, and again a few years before his death; he washed his own clothes, excepting his shirts; he cared nothing for his relatives, and said they should not have any of his property. The trial will be continued next week.

Internal Revenue Returns—Receipts of Theaters, Railroads, Ferries, Gas Companies, &c.

The following are the returns made of the gross receipts of the different railroad companies, stage lines, ferries, places of amusement and gas companies of this City for the month of February:

AMUSEMENTS.	Gross Receipts.
Booth's Theater	$36,327
Wallack's Theater	26,167
Olympic Theater	20,656
Bowery Theater	8,011
Stadt Theater	7,895
Niblo's Theater	36,096
Grand Opera	38,819
Fifth-avenue Theater	13,357
Lent's New-York Circus	9,428
Kelly & Leon's Minstrels	6,200
San Francisco Minstrels	7,600
Theater Comique	11,874
Tammany	11,496
Wood's Museum	16,000
Bryant's Minstrels	9,453
Tony Pastor's	7,340
French Theater (no returns)	...
Olympic (closed)	...
New-York (closed)	...
Total	$286,609

RAILROADS.	
Second-avenue	$37,035
Third-avenue	97,767
Sixth-avenue	50,331
Seventh-avenue	49,525
Eighth-avenue	55,236
Ninth-avenue	7,229
C. P., N. and E. River	34,258
Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad	27,481
D. D. and E. B. Railroad	45,953
New-York and Harlem Railroad	76,496
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	132,743
Hudson River Railroad	188,845
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	20,851
Avenue C Railroad	6,126
Erie Railroad	260,949
Total	$1,090,825

STAGES.	
Dodd's Express	$6,092
Broadway and Second-street stage	2,704
Manhattanville stage	590
Fifth-avenue stage	18,185
Madison-avenue stage	16,101
Broadway and Eighth-street stage	6,385
Lexington-avenue stage	12,247
Broadway and Twenty-third-street stage	19,843
Total	$82,147

FERRIES.	
New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company	$48,852
Navy-yard Ferry Company	1,705
Pavonia Ferry Company	13,367
Total	$63,924

GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic feet.
Manhattan Gas Company	125,880,544
Metropolitan Gas Company	36,148,305
Harlem Gas Company	9,938,068
New-York Gas Company	52,978,757
Total	224,945,674

LOTTERIES.	
J. T. Burr, No. 272 Bowery	$24,442

Brooklyn Board of Assessors.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors met Saturday morning, Assessor FURY in the chair.

The assessments for gas-lamps on a number of streets were confirmed, also for filling sundry lots, flagging various streets and opening the following streets: Verona-place, from Fulton-avenue to Macon-street; Monroe-street, from Bedford to Nostrand-avenue; Decatur-street, from Tompkins to Reid-avenue; Second-street, from Fourth to Eighth-avenue, and First-street, from Third-avenue to Gowanus Canal.

The final reports of the Water Board for the repaving of the following streets were received, showing the cost of the pavement as follows:

Remsen-street, from Clinton to Court, Belgian pavement, cost, $7,966 62. Assessment per lot of twenty-five feet, $189 70.

Nelson-street, from Court to Hamilton-avenue, with cobble-stone, total cost, $3,558. Assessment per lot of twenty-five feet, $50 10.

Coles-street, from Hamilton-avenue to Columbia-street, cobble stone, total cost, $952. Assessment per lot of twenty-five feet, $28 17.

Portland-avenue, from De Kalb to Atlantic-avenue, Nicolson pavement, total cost, $49,053; assessment per lot of twenty-five feet, $296 12.

The reports were laid over till next week.

The matter of the assessment of the Vanderbilt-avenue widening was brought up, but on motion of Assessor RIPLEY it was laid over till next week.

The Board then adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, March 18, 1870,
Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—14.

The minutes of meeting held March fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Of property owners on Leonard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, to have the grade of that portion of said street changed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Controller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Smith, one of the trustees of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, for one thousand and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-two cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Controller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Eugene McGuire, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, for three hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

Petition and resolution, That the Controller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Abraham Van Houton, pastor of the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, for two hundred and twenty-six dollars and ten cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Woltman—

Petition and resolution, that the Controller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital for ten thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said institution.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jackson—

That a free drinking hydrant be placed north-west corner of Sixty-seventh-street and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, be and is designated as the time for commencing work on the paving of Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street, with Stafford pavement, under the contract heretofore made with Joseph A. Monheimer, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to designate that day for the commencement of the work, and to notify the contractor to that effect; any resolution or action of said Board heretofore made or taken in the premises to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That John Brown be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Robert J. Leaycraft, resigned.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, Directing Street Commissioner to have stone stoops and arches of City Hall repaired.

Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; also, in Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, from First-avenue to East River, and in Nineteenth street, from Avenue A to East River.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolutions, To lay cross-walks across both sides of Eighty-eighth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Ninetieth-street, Ninety-first-street and Ninety-second-street, at intersection of Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Alderman Miller, resolutions as follows were taken from the table: To lay Stafford pavement in Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street; to lay Paul National pavement in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A, and in Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Fifth avenues (vetoed by the Mayor, March four, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.)

Which were severally adopted, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—14.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was no material change in the real estate market during the past week. As the 1st of May draws near, more and more houses and business establishments are to rent, and landlords are finding that the yielding must come from their side in order that their property may find takers. The public sales at the Exchange have been comparatively unimportant, and during the last three days of the week no sales at all occurred. The aggregate of the auction sales of the week were $527,160. The transfers reported from the Register's Office were 151 in number, and represented values to the amount of $1,880,510. The sale of some valuable property is announced for the present week by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and ROBERTS & McGUIRE.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Cedar-st., No. 128, s. s., 14x25x49	$6,900
Delancey-st., No. 220, 27x100	17,000
Livingston-place and 15th-st., n. e. corner, 27x97	30,000
20th-st., s. s., 530 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24x92	4,000
30th-st., s. s., 100.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24x98	26,000
32d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 86x81	14,500
35th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98	28,000
52d-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.11x100	16,000
57th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100	18,500
62d-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100	17,500
Avenue C and 10th-st., n. e. corner, 31x52x83	24,500
2d-av. and 74th-st., s. w. corner, 25x67	17,000
2d-av., e. s., 98 ft. n. of 37th-st., 25x136	31,000
8th-av., w. s., 119 ft. s. of 133d-st., 79x225	30,000
Leases Recorded.	
Union-square, No. 33, leased floor, 5 years, per year	$800
Pearl-st., No. 80, 5 years, per year	2,500
3d-av., No. 857, 5 years, per year	3,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bridge-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 27x100	$12,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 20x127	500
East New-York-av., n. w. s., 32.8x57	24,000
Dean-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 40x157x41.7	
East New-York-av., n. w. s., 170 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 40x81	
Hicks-st., 40x100	2,000
Halleck and Smith sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	2,500
Java-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	3,500
Navy and Tillary sts., s. corner, 70x70	nom.
Pacific-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 20x100	13,000
Pacific-st. and Troy-av., n. w. corner, 40x100	2,200
President-st., s. s., 208 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	19,000
Plymouth-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x100	500
Washington-st., e. s., 197 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 22x120	10,000
3d-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x80	5,000
20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,300
Classon-av., e. s., 237 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x91	3,600
Throop-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Quincy-st., 40x50	7,600
Union and Stone avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	3,600
Stone and Duryea avs., n. w. corner, 100x100	
Stone and Duryea avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Clarenceville.	
Greenwood-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Lexington-st., 50x100	$300
Lot No. 211 Myrtle-av., e. s., 25x100	275
Lot No. 434 Greenwood-av., e. s., 25x100	
Jamaica.	
Freeman's path, e. s., adjoining Higbie's, 150x122x192.9	$800
Fulton and Smith sts., s. e. cor., Smith's homestead	6,700
Oyster Bay.	
Road from Hicksville to Farmingdale, e. s., adjoining Bell's, 2 acres 2 qrs	$3,050
Farmingdale.	
Conklin-st., n. s., adjoining Totten's, 200x200	$330
Long Island City.	
West 7th-st., s. s., 125 e. of West-av., lots Nos. 30 and 31, block No. 13	$8,000
Unionville.	
Lots Nos. 456, 457, 458 and 459 Johnson-av., each 25x100	$1,600
Flushing.	
Percy and Barclay sts., n. w. cor., 116x66.8, Smith's	$700
Far Rockaway.	
Road from Craft's to Hicks', n. e. s., adjoining Sprague's, half acre	$485
Hempstead.	
Road from Seamen's to the Plains to e. s., adjoining Covert's, 12½ acres	$7,000
Clinton-st., w. s., adjoining Ingraham's, 54x186.3	1,700
Astoria.	
Carver-st., w. s., adjoining Shank's, 50x100	$680
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Road from Post road to Upper Landing, s. s., adjoining Jno. Cook's, 50x160	$1,400
Morrisania.	
Forest-av. and Wall-st., n. w. corner, 100x121	$2,200
Forest-av. and Wall-st., n. w. corner, 100x121	2,525
Rye.	
New-York and New-Haven Railroad, n. s., adjoining Wm. Purdy's, 1 80-1,000 acres	$350
Yonkers.	
Vineyard and Warburton avs., n. w. corner, 50x100	$2,500
Yorktown.	
Spring-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Kellinger-st., 50x100	$2,050
Crumpford road, e. s., adjoining Daniel Strong's, 3 acres	375
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson.	
Harrison-place, s. s., lot No. 131, 25x98	$1,300
Zabriskie-av., n. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, plot No. 9, block No. 9, 50x100	1,000
Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, block No. 3, map of Lafayette, 75x100	$6,000
Bergen-place, s. s., block R, adjoining lands of Peter Henderson's, 40x120	3,000
Hoboken.	
Grand-st., lots Nos. 18, 19, 50, block No. 70, Coster's estate, 75x100	$2,000
Greenville.	
Lots Nos. 255, 256, section 2, Cemetery lots	140
Newark.	
Roseville-av. and Quarry road, s. e. corner, 100x100	$16,000
Lush st., e. s., 670 ft. n. from South Orange-av., 30x92	660
Plan-st., e. s., 18 ft. s. from Bleecker-st., 175x363	5,500
South-east corner Pennsylvania-av., 302x159½	900
Clinton-av., s. s., 108 ft. w. from Dr. Scott's, 27x224	4,725
Camp-st., w. s., 157 ft. w. from Mulberry-st., 50x105	1,000

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY SUPERIOR four-story English-basement brick house, No. 21 West 19th-st., 25x60x½ block; unusual in its arrangements and in complete order. From its being full-size English basement, it is admirably adapted for a professional gentleman; heated by steam heating apparatus; price $43,000, or to rent at $4,000 per annum; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, handsomely frescoed and painted throughout; has all the modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, No. 307 6th av., corner 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—The four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 35th-st., near 5th-av.; price $26,500; cheapest house in the City. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, 21x56; Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, 21x56, Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop, 22½ foot brick house, cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A two-story basement and attic frame house; convenient to all the ferries; water, gas, heater, &c.; the lot has a two-story house on the rear; price $7,000. Inquire on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

$16,000.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house in Brooklyn; all conveniences; built for owner; perfect condition; immediate possession; apply to

R. K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x65, commodious out-buildings, with glass, grapery; scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 1½ acres land in garden and lawn, pleasantly situated, on Main-st., eight minutes' walk from depot; sixteen rooms, bath, furnace and gas, and is in fine order; barn is first class; stabling for four horses, cow-house, shed, &c. Inquire of WM. M. PRICE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW HOUSE for sale at a bargain. 11 rooms; all modern improvements; price, $6,500. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,683, N. Y. City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.

LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

A FINE COUNTRY PLACE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LET—Large house (furnished,) stables, gardener's cottage, ice-house (filled,) &c.; 14 acres land; large apple and pear orchard and small fruits in abundance; all in good order; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of S. TRASK, office of H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AT MILBURN HILL, N. J., FIRST-class house, 12 rooms, all improvements and 1½ acres lawn and garden; $13,000. Old-fashioned, comfortable cottage and one acre, $3,500; near depot; one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Box No. 443 Post-office, New-York.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 88 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME GOTHIC COTtage, furnished or unfurnished, with modern improvements, and two acres of garden land, hot-houses stocked with choicest flowers and grapes, plenty of fruit trees and shrubberies, delightfully located on the slope of Bergen Hill, within three miles of New-York City by horse-car route from Hoboken Ferry, or by Northern Railroad. Rent low to a careful family. Apply to JULIEN CREVIER, No. 124 West Broadway, or No. 24 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N.Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—WITH FIRST-class board at Lebanon Springs, during the Summer months, to families or single persons; price of board from $12 to $14 per week. Mr. Hull can be seen at the store of Henry A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, for ten days, from 3 to 6 P. M., or will call at the residence of families if a request be left there.

HENRY HULL.

TO LET—AT DUNELLEN, NEAR PLAINfield, N. J., (on Jersey Central Road,) five minutes from depot, a fine country residence; thirteen rooms; carriage-house, stable and garden, with thirty acres tillable land attached, if wanted; all in perfect order. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen, or address M. F. JAMES, No. 105 Broad-st., New-York.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A first-class, full-sized house, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., to rent, to a private family only, for two years; it is one of the most desirable houses in the City, and is in perfect order. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

ASTORIA.—TO LET OR LEASE—Very near steam-boat landing, two cottages, with gardens and fruit; one of them either furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 23d-st., suitable for a first-class residence, for a club, or for business purposes. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the elegantly-furnished house No. 111 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. For terms and permits apply, by note, to No. 77 West 12th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 30 EAST 35TH-st.; it will be papered, painted, and put in thorough repair; to be seen between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. HOLLY in the house.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY MANSARD-roof brown-stone dwelling, with all modern improvements, on 130th-st., first house east of Boulevard, at a very low rent. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 160 2d-av., north-east corner of 10th-st. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible House.)

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—COMprising fourteen rooms; rent $1,600; owner, occupying the second floor, is willing to take board. Apply at No. 227 East 11th-st.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OPPOSITE HOLY TRINITY, from May 1, the house No. 110 Montague-st.

TO LET—PART OF A DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 302 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT,
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
AND CELLARS,
ALSO, A DESIRABLE OFFICE
IN THE FIRE-PROOF DEPOT
OF THE
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER
RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOHN'S PARK,
FURNISHED WITH STEAM ELEVATORS,
and insuring at the LOWEST RATES.

Possession immediately.

Apply at the freight office, corner of Varick and Laight sts.

F. S. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Agent.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR other purposes, the first floor of large building, corner of 11th-av. and West 27th-st., 50x100 feet, with or without steam power; building has lights on every side, with large yard attached. Apply at office, COLWELL & BROTHER, No. 549 West 27th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 77 AND 79 Fulton-st., Wilson's Building; also, basements under entire building, 95x80, with or without steam power; will be let separately or together.

JOHN T. WILSON, No. 75 Fulton-st.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS store and basement in the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.'s building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway; 55x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE—Five lofts, and low rent; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY—BUSINESS NOTES of book-houses. Address, with particulars, L., Box No. 3,805 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Andrew P. Mulry, deceased, the celebrated United States Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

This property has a frontage on the Rockaway turnpike (opposite the side of the Marine Pavilion) of 450 feet, on Coster-st. 452 feet, and on the Atlantic Ocean of 464 feet; the rear line being 512 feet. The hotel building is frame, three stories above basement, well and substantially built, in shape an L, 75 feet on the outside of each angle, contains 80 sleeping apartments, two-thirds of which are double rooms; a fine dining hall, parlors, bar room, kitchen, servants' hall; a fine brick cellar under the entire building, and a piazza on the ocean front. The building is in good repair, and contains all the necessary appliances of a first-class hotel. There is also a fine stable, horse sheds, laundry, ice-house, hennery, and other outbuildings. The beach in front of the property constitutes a part of, and will be sold with the premises. The United States Hotel is justly celebrated as being one of the most delightful and fashionable watering-places on the Atlantic sea-board. This sale will afford an opportunity rarely met with for those wishing to invest in hotel property. Terms at sale. The furniture of the hotel will be sold at auction, at a future date, due notice of which will be given. A photographic view of the house may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be obtained. MICHAEL MULRY, JAMES MULRY, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 128 WEST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 128. The house is 40 feet deep, with an extension of 12 feet on parlor floor. Lot 25x98.9.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers; office No. 11 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway,

VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PARK-AVENUE, (FOURTH-AVENUE,) south-west corner of 88th-st.—The very valuable lot, 25x80 feet, with the four well-rented houses thereon.

Also, EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the south side of 84th-st., 271 feet, east of 5th-av., overlooking Central Park.

Also, EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Seven extra valuable, beautifully-located lots, situate on the north side of 88th-st., 150 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET.—Five extra valuable, beautifully-located lots, situate on the south side of 89th-st., 190 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, EAST EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two story and attic framedwelling, with basement, sub-cellar and extension, lot 25x160 feet, situate on the north side of 81st-st., 229 feet east of 3d-av.

Maps will be ready for the above sales at the auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., on Tuesday, March 22.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER—NO. 25 NASSAU-st., New-York. THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, administrator's sale of No. 77 Pitt-st., New-York; also, assignee's sale of No. 98 Chatham-st., New-York, and No. 29 City Hall-place; also, peremptory sale of Nos. 370 and 371 South-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.—Highly important grand clearing out sale of all the valuable Brooklyn property of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons which was not sold at the great sale in March, 1869. This property is located on Meeker-av., Varick, Vandam, Apollo, Nassau, Bridgewater, Moore and Lake sts., is easy of access by cars to the ferries, and is very desirable either for speculation or immediate improvement. The very valuable dock property on Newtown Creek which, with the lots adjacent, will be included in this sale, are well worthy the attention of manufacturers, lumber and brick merchants and capitalists generally, as the creek is navigable for large vessels and the location for manufacturing unsurpassed. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING NO. 139 MACDOUGAL-ST., BETWEEN AMITY AND WEST 4TH STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

MACDOUGAL-STREET.—The very desirable three-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop house and lot No. 139 Macdougal-st., west side, between Amity and West 4th sts.; house 24.6x52 feet, with two-story extension, 24.6x16 feet; in good order; possession May 1, 1870; lot 24.6x86 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The five-story brick dwelling-houses and the five-story brick ware-house and lots of ground, Nos. 686, 688, 690 and 692 Greenwich-st., in the Ninth Ward, next to the north-west corner of Christopher-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M.,
at Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

CANAL-ST.—Three-story brick house, No. 508, south side, near Greenwich; lot 19 by about 82; title perfect; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, for the transportation of all Government stores by trucks, drays or carts, within the City of New-York and vicinity, which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move, for the period of one year from the 1st of May next.

Proposals must state the price per carman's load of 5 bbls. pork, 7 bbls. flour, or 1,500 pounds weight, or its equivalent in bulk, of other goods.

For any distance not exceeding ½ mile.

For any distance exceeding ½ mile, but not exceeding 1 mile.

For any distance exceeding 1 mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles.

For any distance exceeding 1½ miles, but not exceeding 2 miles.

For any distance exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 2½ miles.

For any distance exceeding 2½ miles, but not exceeding 3 miles.

Per ½ mile for any distance exceeding 3 miles.

The above distances being considered within the City limits.

Proposals must also state the price for carman's load of 5 bbls. pork, 7 bbls. flour, or 1,500 lbs. weight, or its equivalent in bulk, of other goods, between this City and any points in the City of Brooklyn or Jersey City.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays when necessary, without any extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

The contractor will be required to furnish all the necessary labor in loading and unloading the stores to be transported by him, and must be prepared to furnish transportation for any stores he may be called upon for by the Quartermaster's Department from and after the 1st day of May, 1870, and must be present in person or be represented by his agent at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposal will be considered unless made in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, and coming from responsible parties, and is accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to become security in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.

All proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for transporting Government Stores in New-York City and vicinity."

By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.,
in charge of military transportation.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.

P. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 68 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.

ROBERT G. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 11, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 23d instant, and reopened for transfers on the morning of the 5th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST bond and mortgage on first-class improved City property. Principals apply to WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, No. 81 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS,
At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA., 7 PER CENT., AT 87 1-2.
$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF MACON, GA., 7 PER CENT., AT 82 1-2.
Issued for Macon and Augusta Railroad.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE
Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent. and 8 per cent.,
WANTED
by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1888. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN
COUNTY BONDS
Wanted by
W. S. FIELDING,
NO. 65 WALL-ST.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid for the recovery of the whole or any portion of the following United States Government five-twenty coupon bonds, fraudently obtained from the undersigned:

Twenty-six bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1867:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
55,098	65,624	48,397	184,209	26,844
42,434	65,623	194,978	144,414	4,811
46,243	185,478	171,105	144,415	173,560
69,349	189,205	129,629	198,999	106,528
69,350	48,399	41,788	201,668	28,681
14,581				

One bond $500, of same issue:

No. 84,917.

Fourteen bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1862:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
73,003	5,532	71,223	10,671	14,252
73,004	52,132	71,224	20,446	48,128
73,005	71,222	67,514	20,447	

Two bonds $500 each, of same issue:

Nos.	Nos.
11,003	40,947

Notify James J. Kelso, Chief Detective, office No. 300 Mulberry-st.

CHARLES UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 394, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 300, 491, 4, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the American Heat and Light Company will be held at No. 421 Broome-st., on the 28th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., to vote on the proposition to increase the number of shares, from 50,000 to 100,000, for the purpose of obtaining additional patents, building gas-works, &c.

A. D. ELMER, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.—PARTIES DESIRING to invest judiciously, and with safety, sums of money in their own name, say from $5,000 upward, in connection with an unexceptionable expert in his business line, in operations which require on an average about twelve months to complete, may address GOOD FAITH, Box No. 1,883 Post-office, for an interview.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the National Fibre Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 117 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 31, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

P. MANNING SKINNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1870.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. R. F. GRADY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, their First Mortgage Bonds of the amount of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WILLIAM P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

MARCH 21, 1870. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.

Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this bank, held at the banking house, on the 10th inst., the annexed resolution was adopted:

That, from and after the 14th inst., all deposits shall draw interest from the first of the following month, instead of on the quarterly plan as heretofore.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. One dollar will commence an account.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1870.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR received.

INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.

ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000

may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at

SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Fourths per Cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, third mortgage income bonds, will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. The transfer books of these bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14

Price of passage in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets furnished on board,) first cabin, $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA......March 26 | EUROPA......April 16
AUSTRALIA......April 2 | INDIA......April 23
COLUMBIA......April 9 | CAMBRIA......April 30

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24 | Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30 | Aleppo, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31 | Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING......April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN......April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE

TO EUROPE.

FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, of Protestant principles, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or do chamberwork and take care of children. Can be seen until engaged at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is respectful, economical, reliable, neat and willing; best references; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to take in washing or go out by the day; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address No. 305 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 447 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable and experienced young woman; understands the care of silver and makes salads in the best manner; is a thorough waitress; best of City testimonials. Call at 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN efficient woman about thirty; an excellent family cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, jellies, creams, excellent baker, bone, lard, &c.; City or country; best City testimonials. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, recently from England; can do French fluting, polishing and all kinds of finery in the best manner. Call or address No. 507 6th-av., milliner's store, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to take entire charge of a baby night and day; best City reference. Call between 10 and 4 o'clock at No. 275 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 311 7th-av., in fancy-store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats and soups, and is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, one who knows her business; can furnish the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take the place of a man in waiting; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference can be given by applying at No. 320 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook and help with the washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and child's nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook; understands bread and biscuit; best of reference. Apply for two days at basement of No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED.—A LARGE NUMBER OF WET-nurses want situations at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery. Apply from 10 until 4 o'clock, daily.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 265 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

TO TRAVELERS.

A lady conversant with the English, French and German languages, wishes to go abroad with a family as companion or interpreter; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,699 New-York Post-office.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY—NOTICE.—They can be supplied with first-class help of all nations, Protestants and others, as house-keepers, nurses and family seamstresses, invalid and monthly nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks and good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, with good reference, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AN ELDERLY LADY, OF CHEERFUL, active, industrious habits, of small income, wishes a home in a private family of decided respectability, to assist in house-keeping, make and mend clothes, and superintend domestic household affairs, where she would meet kind treatment. Address A. B., care of C. W. Crosley, No. 635 Broadway.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICATIONS and undoubted references would like to make arrangements for the boarding department of a school, or to superintend a boarding-house or small hotel, in the City or country. Apply at Everett Library, No. 586 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335, choice situations for all respectable nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, cooks of all kinds, house-workers, young girls; English, American, Irish, Scotch; also, German, French.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 139 WEST 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is prepared to supply all classes of colored servants, having made an arrangement to bring as many from the South as may be ordered.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN AN ENgagement as correspondent, secretary, amanuensis or contributor, where some advance of salary could be made her; best references, both as to character and ability given, and will be strictly required. Address R. D., care of Mrs. Parsons, No. 274 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENglish woman to do general house-work; an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, in a private family, English or American; must be the only servant; not long in the country. Call at No. 123 Chrystie-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; very neat in her kitchen; is a good cook; the other as first-class laundress; understands her business; City reference; would go to the country with a private family. Call at No. 343 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 342 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; understands his business; also, the management of young horses; has the best of reference from his late employer as to honesty and sobriety; has no objection to assist in the garden; country preferred. Address T. F. CONNOLLY, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, age 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising all fancy stock; farming in all its branches; first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class reference. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Croton Landing, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; married; two children; understands the business thoroughly in all branches; green-houses, graperies, vegetables, fruit and the general care of a gentleman's place; has first-class reference. Address PHILIP, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York, seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business and obliging; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or groom in a private family; has a good knowledge of the care of horses, and knows his business perfectly; can give good reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 341 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A place in a respectable family as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also about raising fruits and vines. Agents not to inquire. Address K. W. TOBIAS MATINE, Summit-av., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's residence or a farmhouse; they understand it in all its branches and have had long experience, over twenty years. Apply to CHARLES KEENEY, for four days, No. 19 Spring-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR as vegetable gardener; has had long experience at the business; understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; can give first-class reference. Call or address G. W. W., seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can come highly recommended from his last employer, where he has lived six years. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed, and help of every description. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also female help.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a first-class middle-aged man; sober, honest, and thoroughly competent; eighteen years' experience in City driving; no incumbrance; no objection to the country; City reference. Address COACHMAN, box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by a married man with one child; knows how to milk and take care of horses if called on; best of reference from his last employers. Address T. W. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; understands a greenhouse and cold grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables; understands gardening in all its branches; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address J. S., No. 13 East 37th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an unmarried German; has experience in this country, and is able to take care of a gentleman's place; has reference. Address GARDENER, care of A. Thomson, No. 243 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; will give excellent recommendation. Call at private stable, No. 157 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of experience as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, lately landed, as groom, and to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address W. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; he understands the business in all its branches; best of reference can be given. Address D., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; his wife would go as cook; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; is a single man; active and experienced; good reference; is a splendid silver polisher. Address No. 626 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a steady sober man who thoroughly understands his business, including the care of horses. Address J. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITTATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a single man; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has four and a half years' City reference; is a steady man. Call for two days at Mr. Douglass' club stable, No. 59 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH waiter, a situation in a private family; will be well recommended from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH one child, a situation as gardener in all its branches; City reference given. Address H., gardener, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man, with the very best of recommendations, as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands all business necessary to be done about a gentleman's house. Address M. D., Box No. 117 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and will be well recommended by last employer. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife as cook and waiter; either together or separate; good references given. Call or address M. B., No. 175 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; has the best recommendations as gardener, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A Protestant nurse, to take entire care of one child, and assist in chamber-work; a nice French Protestant would be preferred. Apply at Room No. 125 Everett House, Tuesday, between 1 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—AT FIFTH-AVENUE INTELLIgence Office, No. 405, corner 37th-st., one hundred girls, first-class cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, &c., for immediate situations.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 88 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., a large number of servants in all capacities—English, French, German and Irish—for situations in City and country.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; A Protestant; with City reference. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEON KELLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL, ON

MONDAY, MARCH 21,

MAKE STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THEIR STOCK.

Particular attention is invited to the following lines:

BLACK ALPACAS, at 25 cents and 30 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.

TAKO CLOTHS FOR SUITS, at 25 cents per yard.

JAPANESE POPLINS, ALL COLORS, at 25 cents per yard.

GRENADINES, STRIPED AND FIGURED BROCHE, from 25 cents to $1 50.

FANCY SILKS, from $1 to $1 75, worth from $2 to $3 per yard.

CORDED PIQUES FOR SUITS, at 37½ cents to $1 12½ per yard.

FIGURED PIQUES FOR SUITS, at 22 cents to $1 12½ per yard.

ALSO,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
PERCALES, JACONETS, LAWNS,
ORGANDIES AND JACONET,
PERCALE AND ORGANDY ROBES, &c., &c.
AND IN
SHAWLS, ARABS, CLOAKS, LINENS,
LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Our entire stock is of THIS SEASON'S importation, and the styles entirely new. We have no OLD STOCK to offer.

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Grand-st., New-York.

Ribbons suitable for bonnets, sashes and neck-ties, about half last season's prices, (examine,) 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. per yard. Sashes 7 inches wide, 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.

SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Plain and fancy lined, ruffled, and trimmed with lace, white and colored pongees, alpacas, &c., &c., every style, at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 35, $1 75, $1 85; cheap.

CORSETS ONE-THIRD BELOW GOLD COST, Part of an importer's stock retiring from business.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

KID GLOVES.

At 50c. and 75c. the pair.

Our Dollar Glove is warranted every way.

Examine the shades and colors. It cannot be surpassed.

HOSIERY CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM AUCTION—BARGAINS.

Also, immense profusion of Linen and Lace Collars at 10 and 15 cents.

Clearing out our Thread and Guipure Laces.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON. Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Grand-st., New-York.

SILK AND COTTON FRINGES.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

LARGE STOCK.

Yankee Notions, Hair Braids, Jewelry, both jet and gilt, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

NEW FRENCH IMPORTED FLOWERS.

Largest stock in the City to select from.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

BONNET ROOM

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON

Crowded with every thing new. The largest collection of bonnets and hats without doubt in this City, and certainly cheapest.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st. Corner store, Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERY AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

We sell cheaper and cut lengths at piece prices.

JOBBING ROOMS UP-STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A YEARLY SALE OF REMNANTS.

MONDAY, 21st inst., we will offer for sale all the remnants of dress goods, cloth, silk, &c., at half price. We respectfully recall to the memory of our customers the great advantage they have always had in these especial sales,

AT LEGRAIN'S NEW STORE, No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

EVERY THING REDUCED.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES,

JUST OPENED.

Spring Assortment in all the Fashionable Shades, $1, worth $1 50.

Also,

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
MADEIRA OR GUIPURE BANDS,
LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase fine LACE GOODS at the lowest price for the last ten years.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 773 BROADWAY.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

Late Mathilde & Co., No. 53 East 10th-st., New-York, will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Spring Season, On THURSDAY, March 24.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner of 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English round Hats, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 23 and 24. Latest styles of Flowers and Feathers.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st......8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 9:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th......12:00 M.
Saturday, 26th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th......2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th 3:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms, NOS. 139 AND 141 CENTRE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

CARL ROSA......(Directors)......C. D. HESS & CO.
D. De Vivo......Business Manager
H. Jackson......Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, March 21,

DER FREISCHUTZ,

Von Weber's celebrated weird and romantic production, its first rendition here in the English tongue.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL, DE SOLLA, HOWARD and KINROSS, all included in the cast, and in addition to the powerful chorus of the company the

ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY

will assist in the rendering of the magnificent choruses of this delightful opera. The scenic effects will be appropriately fine, and will include an excellent representation of the

CELEBRATED INCANTATION SCENE.

TUESDAY—Auber's charming comic opera, BLACK DOMINO.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of ALBERT LAURENCE—TROVATORE.

THURSDAY next—Last time but one in Brooklyn.

Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MONDAY EVENING,

first time in America, a new serio-comic musical burlesque, entitled

Lizzie Wilmore, Emily Pitt, Moses Fiske,	Sappho Sappho Sappho Sappho	Blondes Blondes Blondes Blondes	Ada Harland, Lizzie Wilmore, Louis Mestayer and Blondes.

MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.

WILLIAM TELL—Burlesque—WILLIAM TELL

AND

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

DOMINICK MURRAY.

On view AT ALL HOURS.

The Living Wild Animals,
The Beautiful Birds,
The Chamber of Horrors,
The Million Curiosities.

In active preparation, A NEW PARISIAN SENSATIONAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE.

BOWERY THEATER.

Mlle. ROZETTA, the wonderful flying trapeze woman. GEORGE DERIOUS, Athlete and Pantomimist. THREE GUARDSMEN. RECLUSE. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE Great Historical Paintings, consisting of the "Court of Queen Jane the First, of Naples," a picture of unusual merit and grandeur, by F. Pauwels; "Esmeralda and Her Intelligent Companion Djali," from Victor Hugo's thrilling romance, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*; and the powerfully-painted battle-scene from Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, together with about 200 of the finest productions of modern art. Open day and evening at BARKER'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of JAMES M. BADGER, the bankrupt above named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of March, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the sales-rooms of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, No. 37 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, of the following debts on book account, due to the said JAMES M. BADGER from the individuals and firms hereinafter named, as follows:

B. H. Badger, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $545 73; E. Conroy, Philadelphia, Penn., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $203 14; J. C. Rahming, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $72 78; Max Herr, San Francisco, Cal., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2,551 46; S. M. Pike, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 65; S. T. Sparkman, Jr., New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $28; Mrs. D. Berrier, Bellville, N. J., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $90 50; Samuel W. Truslow, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $3 65; John B. Coleman, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $11; Henry Pike, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $47 20; E. W. Tiers, Jr., New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $1,741 31; William Bellamy, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $5; P. Hartman, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $36; George W. Kidd, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $27 20; C. A. Steen & Co., New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $290 88; Laura A. Shepard, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $102 30; Fred. A. Mason, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 35; Chas. L. Ingersoll, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $11; Allan. Pierce, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $19 10; W. W. Rhodes, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $13; Jas. Davitt, Brooklyn, L. I., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $68; Mrs. E. Lewis, Brooklyn, L. I., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $5 10; Hulin & Cornwell, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $4 90; Thos. H. Rebanks, Chicago, Ill., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $672 64; A. F. Bond, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $150 25; Geo. W. Welsh, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $275; Mrs. S. Fiest, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $266 40; Alex. Kyle, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $84 15; C. J. Tappen, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $15 48; Geo. H. Fitzwilson, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $246 54; Chester Fox, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $6 75; Henry Bainbridge, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $10 75; A. B. Dunlap, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 50; Wm. Tufts, Jr., New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $31 50; C. Rowe, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $4; W. H. Thompson, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $3 50; C. H. Thompson, North Carolina, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $21; John M. Potter, Bainbridge, N. C., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $4 50; A. R. Wiggins, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $4; Mrs. Osborne, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $19; S. M. Pike, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $23; J. H. Irwin, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $10; J. W. Sands, New-York City, balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $54; J. H. Williams, Astoria, N.Y., balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $12.

F. J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

Dated MARCH 9, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY CABINET furniture of every kind and description, it being the entire stock of J. R. Igelstrom, Esq., No. 1,164 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., on MONDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, and will continue until the whole is disposed of. The stock will embrace very rich parlor suits, in rosewood and solid black-walnut frames, covered in silk brocatel and plush; elegant inlaid cabinets, inlaid center-tables, armoire and plain solid wardrobes, Turkish and easy chairs, carved bedsteads, extension-tables, card-tables, hall and hat stands, hair-mattresses, French-plate mirrors, reception and dining chairs, &c., &c. Also, all the carpets and oil-cloths in the dwelling portion of the building. Catalogues early this morning. N. B.—Mr. I. has been for twenty years in the business, and is favorably known to all.

Sales-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FIFTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT cabinet furniture, By EDWARD SCHENCK,

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his sales room, No. 60 Liberty-st.; one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining room and hall furniture, in rose-wood, black-walnut, bois-de-rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris-made furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

The sales will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On THURSDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

SUPERIOR AND CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS, FROM PRIVATE STOCK; CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES, OF HIGH GRADE, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEE, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Full particulars in time.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LAW BOOKS, &c., ON MONDAY, 21st, at 2 o'clock.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on MONDAY, at their sales-room, No 37 Nassau-st., a valuable Law Library; English Common Law Reports and Index, 100 vols.; Barber's Supreme Court Reports, 40 vols.; New York Court of Appeals Reports, 25 vols.; Cowen's Reports, &c., &c., comprising some 520 volumes. To be sold for account of whom it may concern.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred and thirty First Mortgage Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, of $500 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 21, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River,

2,250 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig Abtur, from Messina.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWELFTH WEEK.

EDWIN BOOTH

as

SIR GILES OVERREACH,

in A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

And as

CLAUDE MELNOTTE,

in Lord Lytton's Play of

THE LADY OF LYONS,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,

LAST NIGHT OF

EMMA WALLER,

and of her great impersonation of "MEG MERRILIES."

NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 28,

EDWIN BOOTH as MACBETH.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the Theater, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING

AND

SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.

THE SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA
THE SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA

LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,

WITH A POWERFUL CAST,

AND

STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,

INCLUDING

THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,

AND

THE REAL BURNING ATTIC.
THE REAL BURNING ATTIC.
THE REAL BURNING ATTIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870, will be presented John Brougham's very successful drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled the EMERALD RING.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of their engagement in their original characters of MIKE and MAGGIE MACARTY, supported by an excellent cast.

THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.

In the course of the piece Telbin's world-renowned PANORAMA OF KILLARNEY will be presented.

EMERALD RING MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

"CUBA MUST BE FREE!"

SECOND LECTURE,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1870,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

BENEFIT

OF THE

CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY.

Subject:

CUBA,

ITS HISTORY AND ITS HOPES.

By Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, D. D.

Tickets......50 cents

At Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Tyson's, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The new and large organ built for Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, by J. H. & C. S. ODELL, and containing their celebrated patent pneumatic compositions, reversible couplers, chimes, vox humana and other important improvements, will be exhibited MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, March 21, at the manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d-st.

Several first-class organists will perform.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral of its First Vice-President and Senior Member, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, at Trinity Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

THOMAS DEWITT, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER, Rev. J. B. DUNN, Rev. J. ELDER, HORACE GREELEY and WILLIAM E. DODGE.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS

(Formerly of No. 91 Bleecker-st.)

Beg to inform the public that they have opened their

NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS

AT NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A. FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A 7¼-OCTAVE magnificent rosewood piano-forte, richly finished, with four round corners, elegant carved legs, beautiful carved moldings, serpentine bottom, full iron-plate, overstrung bass, agraffe, &c.; made by the most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; made to order; price $450; worthy the attention of those in search of a superb and reliable drawing-room piano-forte at half price; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely-furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE CALVARY CHURCH.—A small private family have a bright, cheerful suite of rooms to rent, separately, if desired, with or without private table; home comforts.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—ENTIRE floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of parlor, three sleeping-rooms, dining-room, with private table, &c.; bath-room; can be had May 1; fine suite of rooms now vacant.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a gentleman a large and handsomely furnished bedroom on the second floor, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A SUITE OF THREE communicating rooms on second floor to rent with board, handsomely and fully furnished. Undoubted references given and required.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room in the neighborhood of the St. Cloud Hotel, with all the comforts of home, for a gentleman, without board. Address HOME, Station G.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms, on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, from May 1; a room on second or third floor, with small room adjoining; a private family preferred; not higher than 30th-st., and between 6th and 3d avs. Address M. K. B., Box No. 1,534 New-York Post-office, with full particulars.

A GENTLEMAN WILL PAY $15 A week for a comfortably-furnished room with board in a strictly private family between 30th and 36th sts., 6th and 5th avs. Address X., Box No. 122 *Times* Office. References.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR cash, or will exchange for New-York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; all in complete order; also barn and cider-mill; five acres of land, fruit, &c.; is situated at Leedsville, Dutchess County, one and a half miles from Amenia Station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, Marshland, Staten Island.

$50,000.—PARTNER WANTED, (either active or silent,) with capital, to engage in the drug-importing business, already commenced. Principals (only) address IMPORTER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GYPSY CLAIRVOYANT.—BEST IN THE world. Has all the knowledge peculiar to his race. Fortune written and sent by inclosing lock of hair and $1. Ladies, 50 cents. Gentlemen, $1. No. 104 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.......Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE......Manager and Treasurer

NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.

SEVENTH WEEK

Of the grandest production of the age, the

12 TEMPTATIONS, 13

Witnessed from FEB. 7 to MARCH 19 (48 representations) by upwards of 150,000 delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.

MORE NEW FEATURES.

The celebrated premiere danseuse MLLE. EUGENIE LUPO.

The young and beautiful premiere, MLLE. ALBERTINA.

A new grand SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION, arranged by Signor COSTA.

New and beautiful sets of ballet costume, being the most novel, most characteristic and richest yet presented, even in this theatre, so pre-eminently distinguished for its magnificent wardrobe.

4 GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENTS. 4

FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, GERMAN.

ACT I.

THE GREAT DEMON CAN-CAN.

ACT II.

GRAND SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION.

ACT III.

CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.

ACT IV.

EGYPTIAN AND SNAKE BALLET.

THE GREAT AJAX in his wonderful specialties.

TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS

AND

GRAND MUMMY DANCE.

ROZE, BRUNETTI, LUPO,
ALBERTINA, OBERTI, ADRIANI,
RACHEL AND MARIE FRANCESCA,
STRUDELLI, CORSI, FILOMENI,
SIGNORI DELANTI, ENRICO,
and
THE GREAT AJAX.

The grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, cor. 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THE SIXTH CONTINUOUS WEEK OF

GEO. L. FOX

AS

HAMLET.

RECEIVED AT EACH REPRESENTATION

WITH

THE HEARTIEST ACCLAMATIONS

OF

CROWDED HOUSES.

NOTICE.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET

WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING

AND

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office, and at the theater ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

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THE GREAT

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Contemporaneous Society;

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EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1.

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The *Herald* calls FROU FROU "the theatrical sensation of 1870." The *Tribune*, "A perfect play perfectly acted." The *Times* speaks of it as the "most absorbing drama of twenty years."

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14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

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FIRST APPEARANCE

SINCE HER GREAT EUROPEAN TRIUMPH OF MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.

Also, first appearance in America of

TOM BARRY,

THE GREAT LONDON CLOWN,

WITH FULL CIRCUS TROUPE.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

LECTURES

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, Miss HENRIETTE A. KEYSER will deliver a lecture on *Woman's Individuality* at Cooper Institute. The lecturer will be introduced by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD. Doors open at 7½. Tickets may be obtained at the principal book and music stores on Broadway, and at the door evening of the lecture.

GATEWAYS TO THE NORTH POLE.—Lecture by Prof. T. B. MAURY at the new Hall of Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock, MONDAY EVENING, the 21st. Highly illustrated by diagrams and charts. Tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.

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ACADEMY OF DANCING—LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square—Mr. TRENOR'S classes and soirees continue open until May. Card for the soiree THIS (Monday) EVENING at the hall.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT

NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.

J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.

S. T. FROST, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING AND DAY school for girls, delightfully situated; communication with New-York four times a day by rail; possession given immediately. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 245 West 38th-st., New-York.

$2 50.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, Latin, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Open day and evening throughout the year.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N.Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND English teacher wanted for a school in the country. Inquire of N. MILLARD, No. 17 Nassau-st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Monday.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL, HIGH-pressure steam engine, 18-in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, 14-in. fly wheel, with 3 ft. driving pulley, 20-in. face, with Pickering's patent governor. Also, two flue and tubular locomotive boilers, together with a quantity of shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply corner of West 22d-st. and 11th-av., where the same can be seen in complete working order.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN 20TH-st. and 14th-st., on 6th-av., a gentleman's diamond breast-pin, solitaire stone. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to 33 West 20th-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral services of the late GULIAN C. VERPLANCK take place today, at 1 P. M., at Trinity Church. At Castle Garden, as a mark of respect to the late President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the flag will be at half-mast today, and there will be mourning drapery on the exterior of the building. Doubtless the flags will be at half-mast on the other public buildings of the City in honor of the memory of the distinguished citizen.

A large audience assembled at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, last evening, to listen to addresses by ADAM CLARK FLANAGAN and DANIEL F. POND, on temperance. The addresses were listened to with evident satisfaction, and a number signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

"The Ocean Routes to the North Pole" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Prof. T. B. MAURY, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, this evening. It is a discussion of the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream gateways to the Pole, showing how those currents rise and move and enter the polar basin, with large charts and diagrams of physical geography and meteorology specially prepared.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.671 inches; maximum at 9 P. M., March 19, 30.086 inches; minimum at 9 A. M. March 13, 39.106 inches; Range, .980 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 31.3°; maximum at 5 P. M., March 19, 45.2°; minimum at 6 A. M., March 17, 18.7°; range, 26.5°. March 13, snow from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 6 P. M.; amount of water, .45 inch. March 16, rain from 5 A. M. to 11¾ A. M.; amount of water, .90 inch. March 17, snow from 5½ P. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water .01 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.36 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 2,164 miles.

The funeral services of the late GEORGE WAKEMAN take place at Hope Chapel, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at 11 A. M. today.

Miss HARRIETTE A. KEYSER will talk of "Woman's Individuality" this evening at Cooper Institute. Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD will preside.

Rev. Dr. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. J. B. DUNN, Rev. J. F. ELDER, HORACE GREELEY and WM. E. DODGE, will address the temperance meeting at the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, this evening.

The funeral of the late WM. W. CORNELL, of Washington Heights, will take place at noon today, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, of which the deceased was President, will attend in a body, meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning at No. 805 Broadway.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, editor of the *Sunday-School Workman*, will impart the desired information to the people of Greenpoint as to "How the Young Man Got Along," in a lecture to be delivered in the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, this evening. The entire proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the Sabbath-school connected with the church.

WILLIS BROOKS, alias Joseph Whitney, JOSEPH CAMPBELL and GEORGE BROWN were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with breaking into the residence of EMMA BENEDICT, No. 84 West Houston-street, and stealing several articles of jewelry and some wearing apparel, valued at $1,407, on Saturday evening. The prisoners were arrested by Capt. MCDERMOTT and Officers GLINN and DUNNE, of the Eighth Precinct, who discovered them leaving the house with the property in their possession. They were held to answer in default of $3,000.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of THOMAS MCGUIRE, in the rear of No. 108 Worth-street, and destroyed stock valued at $200. It extended to the carpenter-shop of JAMES C. HOE, No. 106 Worth-street, whose loss in consequence is estimated at $200. There is no insurance in either case, and the Police reporting that the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, the circumstances will be rigidly investigated.

HENRY GUMPERTSON, aged ten years, was run over Saturday afternoon in Canal-street, near Wooster, by an Eighth-avenue car, and had both his legs broken. He was taken to his home, No. 108 Madison-street, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

MARY BRADY, a domestic residing at No. 169 Madison-avenue, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a breast-pin worth $40, the property of MARION C. MURIN, a fellow-servant.

LOUISE MILLER, proprietress of an infamous house, No. 385 Canal-street, was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, with a felonious assault upon MICHAEL HICKEY. It appeared that HICKEY entered the house on Saturday evening, where he had some drink, and was about to leave when LOUISE, as alleged, rushed on him and stabbed him with a knife in the neck. She was held to answer.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday, PHILIP SCHMIDT, a German, was arraigned on a charge of robbing Mrs. ANNA J. JONES, who resides at No. 220 East Eighty-third-street, of $13, on the night of Feb. 15. Mrs. JONES states that, on the night in question, the prisoner had followed her from a grocery-store at the corner of Second-avenue and Eighty-third-street, and had forcibly taken the money from her. SCHMIDT denied the charge, but was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Last evening, in West Broadway, JOHN MCDERMOTT was attacked by THOMAS MORAN, who was armed with a knife, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight flesh wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Leonard-street Police-station.

FERDINAND ASTRAND got into an altercation last evening with ELLEN BURKE, at No. 15 Baxter-street, and stabbed her in the right arm, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He was arrested and locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the apartment of SAMUEL GARDINER, on the fourth floor of No. 77 Allen-street, but without doing any damage. Another kerosene lamp exploded in the tailor-shop of VALENTINE BOREENSTEIN at No. 60 Norfolk-street, setting fire to the premises and causing a loss of $100 on the stock.

Between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. of yesterday a party of burglars entered the jewelry-store of SAMUEL PICKETT, No. 419 Hudson-street, who leisurely ransacked the entire place and got away unobserved with plunder valued at $400.

HUGH MCCANN, who was awaiting trial for burglary, was taken sick in the Tombs and sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, from which institution he escaped yesterday, and is still at large.

MARY HARRIS yesterday made an assault upon WILLIAM FIELD, of No. 92 Prince-street, armed with a large knife, and cutting him across the face and on the leg, both wounds being severe. She was arrested during the afternoon and locked up in the Prince-street Station-house.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday, at 4½ P. M., THOMAS CUSACK and his wife BRIDGET began to quarrel while in a state of intoxication, in their residence, No. 43 Nelson-street. In the heat of the dispute THOMAS seized a broomstick, and bringing it down with considerable force upon the head of his spouse, felled her to the ground. A pretty severe wound was inflicted. The offending husband was arrested.

The Lafayette-avenue Church of Brooklyn (Rev. T. L. CUYLER'S) received fifty-six members into their communion yesterday. During the present revival one hundred have united, of whom sixty were on confession of their faith.

The event of Saturday evening at the Skating Rink was a boys' race. About a dozen youths of twelve to fourteen years of age, entered the lists. The course was five times round the rink, and the contest was won easily by Master HARRY JONES, who received the silver medal awarded as a prize. There was a large attendance of the general public, and the amusement of the evening was kept up till a late hour, the consciousness that but few more such opportunities could be expected this season evidently lending zest to the enjoyment of those present.

At 10½ P. M., JOHN NORTH, residing at No. 152 Smith-street, fell from the front platform of a South-street car, and the wheel passing over his leg, sustained a fracture which necessitated his removal to the Long Island College Hospital.

The watchman of the ship *Hudson*, a man named H. W. SWIFT, while passing yesterday morning from the ship to the dock, lost his balance and fell, injuring himself severely. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Capt. WM. CLARK, of the sloop *Velocity*, of Port Jefferson, had a narrow escape from drowning on his recent passage from New-York to that place. While hauling aft the main sheets, some of the tackling gave way, and he was thrown overboard. The vessel at that time was making about eight knots. Happily the Captain kept a good hold of the sheet, and had enough presence of mind to order the man at the wheel to port the helm down, but a heavy flaw happening at the time tightened the sheets in such a manner that the Captain managed to climb on board. He was a long time in the water, and was greatly benumbed.

On Saturday strong resolutions were passed by the Queens County Republican Central Committee calling for the repeal of the section of the Internal Revenue laws which imposes a license fee of $10 for farmers selling their own produce.

The number of vessels enrolled at the Port Jefferson Custom-house is 234, of which 145 are over 20 tons; 62 sloops and 83 schooners, with a tonnage of 11,246 44-100. Of these 89 are under 20 tons, with a tonnage of 928 91-100. Besides the above, 5 brigs and 11 schooners sail under registers obtained at the New-York Custom-house, belonging at Port Jefferson, and have a tonnage of 5,319 48-100, making an aggregate tonnage owned at this port of 17,489 88-100. This is the most important harbor of Long Island on the Sound. There is a strong effort being made by Representative REEVES to secure the erection of a break-water by the Government for this harbor.

The following nominations were made by the Flushing Town Association [illegible] organization of Flushing on Saturday evening: For Supervisor, E. A. Lawrence; Town Clerk, S. D. Roe; Receiver of Taxes, G. W. Caill; Assessor, Coles White; Justices of the Peace, Charles Sever, George Pople and A. J. Provost; Commissioner of Highways, D. L. Van Nostrand; Overseers of Poor, William Phillips and William H. Salts; Town Trustees, J. H. King, T. S. Willits, H. [illegible], William [illegible], James Keef. The foregoing nominees are at present incumbents of the several offices, except those named for Justices of the Peace.

The name of the Post-office heretofore known as Blue Point, between Babylon and Patchogue, on the South Side Railroad, has been changed to Bayport.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is reported that the body of the German vagrant, who was murdered by JOHN ROEHAG, on the 11th inst., at the New-Jersey Central Railroad bridge over Newark Bay, was recovered on Saturday on the shore of Staten Island. The prisoner ROEHAG lies in the Union County Jail awaiting further examination.

The stockholders of the Belleville Horse Railroad Company have elected the following Directors: John Kennedy, Jonathan Bud, G. De Witt, James Van Renssalaer, H. H. Nichols, Lewis Ashman, Martin R. Dennis, David A. Hayes, Joseph P. Bradley, Alfred L. Dennis, William Pierson.

The Committee having charge of the contemplated Gift Concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home in Newark have announced that gifts to the amount of $1,000 will be distributed in gold. The Committee is composed of the following well-known citizens: Major RICORD, Col. WM. WARD, Major WACKENSHAW and B. PRIETH.

The Boonton Iron Works, which have recently been reopened, give employment to a very large number of workmen, whose aggregate wages amount to $480,000 per annum.

Just as the ferry-boat *Gregory*, of Jersey City, was leaving her pier last night, a man whose name is unknown was observed to walk to the bow and to throw himself into the water. Efforts to discover traces of him after his disappearance beneath the surface were fruitless, and he is supposed to have been drowned.

A little boy, named JOHN HENRY JACKSON, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, in consequence of injuries received last week from a fall. Coroner CRANE was notified.

MARY ANN SMITH, a servant girl, was arrested in Jersey City last evening on suspicion of having stolen $60 from the house of Mr. WM. OSTEROUT, her employer. She is held for examination.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Meeting of the American Colonization Society at the Church of the Ascension—Addresses by Hon. J. M. Van Cott, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and John Orcutt.

At the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, the American Colonization Society held a public meeting last evening in behalf of African colonization. The evening services were conducted as usual, after which Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, the pastor, with a few remarks on the Christian and benevolent character of the Society's object, introduced its Secretary, Mr. JOHN ORCUTT, who read a brief report of the Society and its work, since its organization at Washington in 1816. He said that from the first departure of colored freedmen in 1820 on board the *Elizabeth*, from New-York to Liberia, the tide of emigration increased every year until up to the present date the number of colonists landed on its shores amounted to 20,000 freedmen and unfortunates rescued from the captured slave-traders by our war vessels. During the last four years 2,400 persons have been sent thither, and nearly twice as many applications were made by those desirous of returning to the land of their fathers. He then read letters from some of those who have been settled in Liberia for a length of time, as well as late arrivals. All expressed the most complete satisfaction with the country and their prospects. There, they say, the population amounts to nearly 600,000, all doing well, enjoying the rights and privileges of a Republic whose Constitution is framed after that of the United States. These colored people have a college with thirty-three students at present, and there are fifty churches in the country. Now the Society holds 900 applications for passage to the new land, and although it owns a ship, and a building in Washington, yet needs $50,000 to carry on the good work of colonizing Africa with intelligent, Christian negroes.

Judge VAN COTT, of Brooklyn, was next introduced, and said that now the American Colonization Society, through its auxiliary in New-York, appeals for aid to push forward its work. He said that after reviewing the history and record of the working of the Society since its foundation, he could bear testimony to its efficiency. In fact, one need but to glance at the prosperous condition of that little republic, governed and ruled entirely by colored men, first established and nursed by this very society, to find ample proof of its worth. Moreover, looking at the matter from another stand-point, we find that insurmountable prejudices prevent the negro from ever holding any but an inferior position in our land. It is impossible that the African and Caucassian races should commingle. How fearfully then must the knowledge of this inevitable state of things weigh upon the minds of the better classes of the blacks. It is but natural that he should want to go where he can advance himself and feel indeed a free man. Now, then, it is our duty as Americans to assist him to do it. We must bear in mind that our ancestors have transmitted to us a debt the payment of which Heaven itself exacts. We have enslaved, oppressed and crushed this people, and common justice demands of us this reparation. Also, be it remembered that these men and women bear with them to their kindred civilization and the saving influence of Christianity. Shall we then, Christians, refuse to aid in the transmission of the "glad tidings" to these 150,000,000 of people, or leave them still in their heathenism?

Rev. Dr. TYNG followed Judge VAN COTT, and briefly related his knowledge of, and connection with, this enterprise. He urged the absolute necessity of sending all the better classes of freedmen applying for transmission, inasmuch as the last hope of African civilization now rests with the black race itself. We have seen, said he, two generations of white missionaries who have gone to that field of labor whence they have passed away, and how great has been their success. No; the chance of winning over to the foot of the cross their race is the work of the colored missionary colony and the Republic of Liberia. I ask you, every Christian man, then, to unite with this enterprise and aid in its accomplishment.

A collection was then taken up, and the meeting brought to a close.

Arrest and Escape of a Swindler.

A young man answering to the name of WM. H. TREDICK (an assumed name) was arrested at the instance of Mr. LEE, of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, at noon, and lodged in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, but made his escape before a charge could be preferred against him. This nice young man, who is of a light complexion, side whiskers, stout and well dressed, and hails from New-Orleans, asked Mr. LEE to assist in procuring him employment, and stated that he was destitute. He was furnished with bed and board and employed about the rooms until other work could be procured for him. He appeared religiously inclined, and gained the confidence of the Association by his free manners, polished address, and fervent prayers in the prayer meeting. The young scamp availed himself of the first opportunity to rob the drawer of the Assistant Secretary, obtained money due the Association on false pretenses, and forged letters of reference, signing them with Mr. LEE's name. Mr. LEE intends to follow him up, and make an example of him. His career indicates that he is a professional swindler, and it is to be hoped that he will be recaptured by the detectives who are after him.

Temperance Meeting at Cooper Institute.

A large meeting of the Sons of Temperance was held at Cooper Institute, last evening, Mr. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., presiding. After singing and prayer, Mr. GEORGE W. BUNGAY was introduced as "the great poet, writer and worker of the temperance cause." Mr. BUNGAY said that if temperance was not a part of religion it was at least the hand-maid of piety. He then went on to speak of the false deductions made from many expressions in the Bible relating to the drinking of intoxicating liquors, and showed that Holy Writ most emphatically denounced the use of such beverages. He spoke, also, of the advantages of education, but argued that no man can be called a gentleman, no matter what his culture, knowledge or ability may be, who indulges in intoxicating liquors. The true gentleman, he said, is he who earns his dinner before eating it, and abstains from all that may lower his manhood.

On the conclusion of Mr. BUNGAY's address, a letter was read from Mr. P. T. BARNUM, pleading sickness as his excuse for being absent.

Hon. ISRAEL BEALE was then introduced, and spoke at some length on the physical and moral aspect of the temperance question.

It was announced that a temperance meeting will be held, this evening, in the Thirty-first-street Baptist Church, at which Messrs. GREELEY and DODGE will speak.

[illegible] DISAPPEARANCE.

Alleged Embezzlement of Nearly $200,000.

Confession of Deputy Collector Childs—Bailey Charged with Having Made False Assessment Rolls—Account of His Habits—Suspicion Against High Officials.

The heavy defalcation of Collector BAILEY, and the mysterious disappearance of the latter, were topics of general discussion yesterday. Later reports in regard to his frauds on the Government indicate that they will be much larger than was at first supposed. We are informed by a prominent Government official that the entire amount is nearly $200,000. The extent of his embezzlements has already been ascertained to be over $100,000, and it is expected that it will be found to be very much greater when the present investigation, now being conducted by District-Attorney PIERPONT, Solicitor BANFIELD, of the Treasury Department; Solicitor SMITH, of the Internal Revenue Department; and Col. WHITELEY, of the Secret Service Division, is completed.

ARREST OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR CHILDS.

On Saturday afternoon last Col. WHITELEY received orders to arrest E. S. CHILDS, Mr. BAILEY's Chief Deputy Collector, on a charge of having aided and abetted in the frauds. CHILDS, who has held a position in the revenue service for several years, was taken into custody the same afternoon, after which, it is understood, he made a confession, showing the manner in which the frauds were committed. He said they commenced about four years ago, while BAILEY was Collector of the Fourth Revenue District, and were subsequently carried on in a more systematic and extensive manner on the latter's removal to the Thirty-second District. He admitted, it is alleged, the charge of complicity made against him. He said he was in the habit of making up false assessment rolls in obedience to Mr. BAILEY's directions. The moneys which he received as tax from merchants who had been assessed were not credited on the rolls, but were appropriated by Mr. BAILEY for his own private use. The frauds were kept from discovery at the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office at Washington by reporting the money so embezzled as uncollected. Various amounts were abstracted and the guilty transactions covered up in this way at frequent intervals during the past year.

CHILDS, it is said, is of the opinion that the peculations so committed will not reach above one hundred thousand dollars. He represents BAILEY as being deficient in his accounts with the Government about forty thousand dollars at the time of his leaving the Fourth District in the Spring of 1869. This deficit was made up by money stolen in the Thirty-second District. CHILDS is also of the belief that BAILEY intended to pay back every cent of the money which he had wrongfully withheld from the Government, but was prevented from so doing through misfortune and bad business management. At present, CHILDS is in charge of Col. WHITELEY. The statements made by him concerning the frauds have been taken as evidence against BAILEY.

WHAT BAILEY TOOK WITH HIM.

There is good authority for stating that there is no adequate reason to suppose that BAILEY took his flight with only a small amount of money in his possession. It is thought he converted a large amount of the Government funds in his office to his own use at the time he decamped, but the Investigating Committee is unable to learn anything positive about the matter at present. If he has taken money with him, as suspected, his frauds will probably reach $200,000, as already stated.

WHAT HE MADE PREVIOUSLY.

It is well known that Mr. BAILEY derived a handsome fortune from whisky moieties during his official career. The amount is said by some to be as high as $150,000. What use he made of this money, and of the large sums which he stole from the Government, is a matter of public speculation. He was not generally regarded as a fast man, and was not known to be a gambler or a person who lavished his money on gay women. He was represented, however, as being the owner of several fast horses, and also of a large, well-stocked farm in New-Hampshire for which he paid $85,000 in cash. He is also said to have expended numerous sums in costly dinners and entertainments, given by him to prominent officials and gentlemen whose confidence and support he was desirous of receiving. He lived in a large residence in East Twenty-second-street, but did not display any particular extravagance there. The most plausible supposition on the part of those who knew him is that he used a considerable portion of his gains in carrying on his whisky suits and raids on liquor dealers, beside giving a liberal share to corrupt persons who were in his employ.

PROBABLE IMPLICATION OF OTHERS.

It is also alleged that he shared his spoils of office with other high Government office-holders, whose transactions with BAILEY, it is asserted, are likely to be exposed in the course of the present investigation. It is believed in certain quarters that if the full history of the frauds in the Thirty-second District was known it would be likely to implicate several other persons besides BAILEY. Some of those who are suspected of having participated in his iniquities are now being watched. The flight of Mr. BAILEY was not known to Mr. PIERREPONT and his colleagues on the Investigation Committee until Saturday last, up to which time they were without any clear evidence of his guilt. It is reported that his removal from the Collectorship was determined on several days previous, and that this fact, on being communicated to him by some high official friend at Washington, was one of the things which led to

HIS SECRET AND HASTY DEPARTURE.

It is said that he saw defeat on every side, and that he was afraid to stay and encounter the formidable attack which was about to be made on him by the parties whom he had persecuted. Just after his escape a dispatch was received at his office from one E. STAGG, dated at San Francisco. The contents related in some way to the seizure of H. WEBSTER & Co.'s place in this City, which was recently made by Collector BAILEY, and announced that a compromise could be made with certain whisky men in California, provided he (BAILEY) was willing. STAGG is mentioned as having been one of the private detectives employed by Mr. BAILEY, and is accused of having been concerned in alleged black-mailing operations at Chicago. His dispatch is now in the hands of Collector BANFIELD.

COL. WHITELEY'S ASSISTANTS

were actively engaged, yesterday, in looking after the defaulting Collector. Although they could obtain no clew to his whereabouts, they feel confident that they will hear something about it in a very short time, and that they will be able to bring him to this City under arrest. Mr. CHILDS is suspected of knowing more in regard to Mr. BAILEY's hiding-place than he chooses to tell. What lends strength to the suspicion is the fact that a few of BAILEY's intimate friends have made endeavors to procure CHILDS' release, for fear, it is thought, that he might divulge some secrets which they would not like to have told. The evidence of

ONE ILLICIT TRANSACTION

of BAILEY's is as follows:

Mr. BAILEY, while Collector of the Fourth District, gave permits to one FRANK EDWARDS, on Jan. 10, 1867, to transport from his district to the First District of California six hundred barrels of whisky. The official destination of the whisky was to be the bonded warehouse of MCCONDRAY & Co., in San Francisco. It subsequently leaked out that the bonded warehouse and the firm were altogether mythical, and that the liquor was never transported to California. The whole amount of the bonds—estimated at sixty thousand dollars—stands charged to Mr. BAILEY's account as Collector of the District. When an investigation was made about the matter it was found that the sureties were men of straw. WILLIAM H. CHASE, one of the number, was described as living at No. 467 Sixth-avenue, and as owning property valued at $50,000; but sweet WILLIAM was not known in the house which he had given as his permanent residence, and it was found to be occupied by a small dry-goods merchant. JAMES FURY, another of the bogus bondsmen, had died before the instrument was prepared, and his name was assumed by some sharper. The bond itself, it appears, was not in any very proper place of deposit, and was never used. It was missing until recently, when papers attempting to justify the transaction in part were filed in Washington. The bonds forwarded, however, were only for a small portion of the goods. The principal, FRANK EDWARDS, is said to have disappeared.

FORMER CHARGES.

At the time of BAILEY's nomination for Collector of the Thirty-second District a determined movement was made by a large number of whisky merchants for the purpose of preventing his confirmation by the Senate. Among the means taken to defeat him was the circulation of a paper for the private information of Senators, entitled "Reasons Against the Confirmation of Mr. BAILEY as Collector of the Thirty-second District." Of the charges which were then made the following gives a sufficient idea:

It is charged that he not only should not be promoted, but that he should be dismissed from the position which he now holds. In support of these charges, reference is respectfully made to sundry formal charges, now in the possession of the Finance Committee of the Senate, made in detail, with the names of witnesses appended to each case, who will fully verify all the allegations therein contained, if they are called and examined. Some of the charges already on file are made under oath, and the one party was before the Committee on Finance and sworn in relation to his own case. He was contradicted in one particular on the spot by Mr. BAILEY, who alleged that he had reported the case of JOHN TRACEY & Co. to the Department. An examination of the records will show that Mr. BAILEY's statement is absolutely false.

MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

Among the many acts of malfeasance in office with which he is formally charged are the following, to wit:

1. On the 31st of October, 1867, he seized the establishment of JOSEPH JONES & Co., not in his district. He afterward released the place when $2[illegible],500 had [illegible]

[illegible] given, of which the following is a copy:

[illegible] [Official Heading.]
Received, New-York, Jan. 17, 1868, of ANDREW BREMER, Jr., $1,000, on account of fines, penalties, &c., in full, subject to the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
(Signed,) J. F. BAILEY, Collector,
Per CHILDS, Deputy.

When BAILEY was about to be prosecuted on this and other cases, he sent for BREMER and agreed to return $500 of his money, if he (BREMER) would sign a sort of confession that he had been guilty of some fraud upon the revenue. Under threats of further difficulty, he finally signed some such paper, and received $500 back. The case was never reported to the Department until Aug. 12, 1868, when the Revenue law and regulations require report to be made "immediately," and that "the money be turned in within thirty-six hours."

HIS METHOD OF "SETTLING" CASES.

The following receipts were also produced as evidence of BAILEY's unfitness for the Collectorship:

[Official.]
NO. 61 CHAMBERS-STREET.
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

Received from THOMAS B. KERR the sum of $20,000, in settlement of charges connected with the seizure of premises in West [illegible]-street, subject to the approval of the honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
JOSHUA BAILEY, Collector.

[Official.]
NO. 61 CHAMBERS-STREET,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT.

[$1,500.] Received, New-York, Jan. 17, 1868, of AMBROSE O'NEILL, $1,500, a certified check, payable to bearer, on the Bowery National Bank, in full for fines, &c., subject to a decision of the honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
By E. S. CHILDS, Deputy.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Capt. Arthur, of Brooklyn, E. D., After a Morning's Collection of Moneys, Starts for His Home, Which He Fails to Reach.

On the morning of the 3d of February, Capt. JOHN ARTHUR, at that time residing at No. 238 South Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., left his home for this City, for the purpose of collecting some out-standing bills and for the transaction of other business, and has not been heard of since the afternoon of the day he left. Since the day following his disappearance he has been anxiously and continuously searched for by his many relatives and friends, and also diligently and carefully by the Police; and yet no tidings have been gained of him, alive or dead. He was an unusually active man, under thirty years of age, remarkably correct in habits and singularly earnest and energetic in business. Prior to his engagement in business here, he had improved a large farm on Long Island, which he owned; but that calling not returning profit, either as largely or as quickly as he desired, he had taken a sloop and crew and engaged in the collection of fish and the manufacture of oil, near Blue Point, on Great South Bay. While thus engaged, he entered into a contract with Mr. GOODKIND, of Wall-street, for the supply of fish for the latter's oil-factory on Barren Island, during the season; and during the remainder of the year was engaged in the transportation of freight for the same, and other firms of this City.

A short time previous to his disappearance it had become necessary for him to procure another sloop, and with a view to that he was engaged in the collection of money on bills on the day we name. Leaving home, his promise was to return for dinner at 4 P. M. Soon afterward he was met in Rahway by an old Blue Point acquaintance, whom he invited to spend the evening at his house. He is known to have called subsequently at a down-town bank and had a check cashed, and, at about 1 P. M., he was at the office of Mr. GOODKIND, in Wall-street, where, that gentleman not being in, he waited nearly an hour, when, with the remark that he would go home and call on the following day, he left, and no subsequent trace has been found.

It was known at his home, and he had mentioned it to the friend he met, and also at the Wall-street office, that, in a day or two, he was going out on Great South Bay shore to obtain a sloop. Thinking it possible, though exceedingly improbable, that he had heard news of a sloop which caused him to leave suddenly, the entire shores of Long Island, along which he was well known have been searched without avail.

The vicinity of the foot of Houston-street here, where the Island sloops lie while awaiting cargo, and every other point which he was likely to visit in search of business information, have all been carefully examined, and nothing has been heard of him at any of them, except that on the previous day he was at the foot of Houston-street trying to buy a sloop. When every other probable source of information had been sought, that of the clairvoyants was added to the skill of the detective Police, but their revelations, when not purely ridiculous, proved positively false. And thus stands his case today.

That he has been dogged and foully dealt with by some of the many who knew his business, his search for a sloop, and the fact that he was collecting his money for its purchase, is hardly doubted by any of his relatives and numerous acquaintances. It would seem impossible that at that time of the day any man could have been murdered in the streets, on the line between Wall-street and the Williamsburg ferries, without its having been seen by some one and instantly made known. His friends unite in the conclusion that some one knowing his business that day and his object the succeeding day, has induced him to enter some previously-selected house, on assurance that there was some one there who had a sloop to sell, or knew of one he could buy; and that while there he has been murdered and robbed. What amount of money he had with him is not known to his friends, for the reason that he had his book of accounts with him, and no record remains at home.

There are few men on the Island whose mysterious disappearance could have caused more general interest than that of Capt. ARTHUR, and yet, notwithstanding all their search, and the fact that we, in common with all of the Associated Press, made note of his absence, soon after it was known, not a trace of him has been found, though search has never been discontinued a single day.

Revenue Returns in the Fifth District of New-Jersey.

The monthly returns of incorporated companies in the Fifth District of New-Jersey for the month of February are as follows:

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.	
Weehawken Ferry, (receipts)	$2,246
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad Company, Jersey City	1,269
New-Brunswick and Northern Railroad Company	996
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company	89,055
Jersey City Ferry Company	31,577
Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company	10,173
Pavonia Horse Railroad	1,678
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey	12,265
Jersey City and Hoboken Horse Railroad	2,069
Hoboken Ferry Company	24,673
North Hudson Horse Railroad Company	11,426
Newark and Bloomfield Horse Railroad Co.	578
Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company	11,306
People's Express Company	320
Traders' Express Company	8,505
New-Jersey Express Company	6,780
Newark and Irvington Horse Railroad Co.	1,677
Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad Company	817
Belleville Bridge Company	107
North Belleville Bridge Company	45
Newark and Clinton McAdam Company	257
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (interest on bonds)	22,500
Jersey City and Bergen, (interest on bonds)	14,340
Newark and New-York, (interest on bonds)	3,570
United Companies, (interest on bonds)	4,620
Perth Amboy Road, (interest on bonds)	3,000
Morris Canal Company, (interest on bonds)	58,750
People's Insurance Company, (dividend)	32,894
Mechanics' Insurance Company, (dividend)	7,368
Mechanics' Bank, Newark, (dividend)	42,164
Essex County Bank, Newark, (dividend)	20,607
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
State Insurance Company, Jersey City	$1,979
Jersey City, Jersey City	5,123
Hudson County, Jersey City	4,688
Firemen's, Jersey City	988
Essex County Mutual, Bloomfield	310
Mutual Safety Fire, Newark	71
Newark Mutual Fire, Newark	5,280
Citizens' Fire and Boiler, Newark	1,044
American Mutual, Newark	8,943
Merchants', Newark	6,851
Mechanics', Newark	793
Firemen's Mutual, Newark	8,993
New-Jersey, Newark	4,720
People's Mutual, Newark	4,803
New-Jersey Plate Glass, Newark	487
Newark City Mutual, Newark	4,015
GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic feet.
Jersey City and Hoboken Gaslight Company, Jersey City	3,228,300
People's Gas Company, Hudson City	2,005,339
Hudson County Gas Company, Hoboken	1,521,300
Newark Gaslight Company, Newark	4,551,600
Orange Gaslight Company, Orange	654,000

The returns for other companies, banks, &c., have not been completed.

Melancholy Suicide in Brooklyn.

Yesterday, at 2½ P. M., the family of Mr. GARBRECHT, residing in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, were startled by the sound of a pistol, proceeding from the room of Mr. J. L. GARBRECHT, the younger brother of the master of the house. Totally unprepared for anything serious, they were inexpressibly shocked to find the occupant of the apartment lying on the floor dead from a pistol-shot aimed at his heart by his own hand. He was twenty-seven years of age, a native of New-Jersey, and a young man of most unexceptionable character and more than average intelligence. He was of a deeply religious turn of mind, and even an esteemed member of the Lutheran Church. For some months back he has been laboring under the effects of a severe cold and appears to have given way to a settled depression of spirits. He is believed to have had a constitutional predisposition to disease of the heart. Beyond these general causes no reason can be assigned for an event which has cast a sudden gloom over a happy and pious household.

[illegible] MARKETS.

LONDON, March 19—[illegible] P. M.—The market for American securities closed steady. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1 P. M.
[illegible]	93	93
[illegible]	93¼	93¼
[illegible]	90¾	90¾
[illegible]	90⅛	90¼
[illegible]	89¾	89¾
[illegible]	88¾	88¾
[illegible]	87	87
[illegible]	115	115½
[illegible]	21¼	21¼
[illegible] Shares	29¾	29

PARIS, March 19.—The Bourse opened and closed [illegible]. Rentes [illegible] 85c. and closed at 73f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White, and 7s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, March 19.—Linseed Cakes dull. Sugar quiet and steady on the spot; firmer but not quotably higher afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 3d. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 10d. ₱ gallon. Turpentine, 30s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, March 19.—PETROLEUM closed quiet last night.

HAMBURG, March 19.—PETROLEUM closed quiet last night at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings.

ANTWERP, March 19.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 56¼f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—1 P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. LARD quiet. NAVAL STORES firm.

HAVRE, March 19.—COTTON opened quiet for spot and afloat; tres ordinare on the spot, 136f.

FRANKFORT, March 19.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm and active at 95½.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11, via SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—AMERICAN COTTON GOODS—The market has improved; the stock on hand amounted to 79,000 pieces of Drills, 28,000 pieces of Jeans, and 11,000 pieces of Sheetings. BLACK TEAS—The settlements have been light; Good Common, 16@20 taels. GREEN TEAS—Business restricted and prices firm; Common to Fair Fychow and Moyune kinds, 33@41 taels; stock, 40,000 packages; the total settlements and reshipments to date are 44,000 packages. SILKS are active and prices have advanced; the stock is mainly mixed parcels; the settlements for the month were 2,800 bales making the total to date 36,800 bales, 1,326 bales of which were shipped to the United States; Best No. 3 Tsatlees, 570@575 taels; Best No. 2 Hamins, 470 taels. EXCHANGE—On London 6s. ₱ tael; on Paris, 7f. 57½c. ₱ tael. Freights to New-York, £2 10s.

HONG KONG, Feb. 12, via SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—EXCHANGE—On London, 4s. 5¼d.@4s. 5½d. for 63 days' bills.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Business generally is unusually dull. EXPORTS—SILK in good demand at advanced rates; Settlements, 700 bales; Mybash and Sinchee, best to extra, $8 70@$9; Oshu, best to extra, $8 80@$9 40; inferior to medium, $7@$8 10; Coshin, medium to best, $6 90@$7 50. Total exports of the current season, 8,890 bales. TEA—The settlements have been light, the stock is small, and prices are firm and unchanged.

MANILA, Jan. 31, via SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. SUGAR—The market has a downward tendency; about 1,100 tons have been taken for New-York and Boston. HEMP is active and firm with an upward tendency, owing to the light stock; quoted at $11. CORDAGE has a firm demand; quoted at $16 ₱ picul. EXCHANGE—On London, 4s. 4d. There have been no Freight engagements for the United States during the month; the rates are nominal; quoted $10 gold, for Sugar and Hemp.

HAVANA, March 20.—The following are the prices of merchandise at the close of business yesterday: SUGAR—There is a better feeling in the market, and holders demand an advance; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 52,000 boxes and 3,800 hhds. to foreign ports, and 18,000 boxes to the United States; the stock in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas is 368,000 boxes and 25,000 hhds. Several plantations have finished grinding and the crop has been cleared up much earlier than in former years. This year's yield is estimated at 15 to 20 ₱ cent. short of last year's. LARD dull; in tierces 19¼c.; in 25-pound tins, 22¼c. ₱ lb. FLOUR active at $10 75 ₱ bbl. PETROLEUM dull. POTATOES flat at $2 50. HAMS in demand at 24c. for Common Salted; 28¼c. for Sugar-cured. SHOOKS in demand; box, 9¼ reals. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $3. HOOPS, $46. FREIGHTS dull.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $3 75@$4 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 at 84¼c., No. 2 at 76c.@76⅛c.; afternoon, dull at 76c. CORN quiet but firmer; No. 2 at 72c.; no grade, 60c.@65c. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 37¼c. RYE easier; No. 2 at 64c.@65c. HIGHWINES firm at 92½c. for wood, 93½c. for iron bound. PROVISIONS quiet, Mess PORK, $25 50@$25 62½. LARD, 13½c.@13¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 9c. Live HOGS active, but declined 15c.@25c., sell at $8 40@$9 20 for Common to Extra Choice. Beef CATTLE active and a shade firmer at $4@$7 75 for Common Cows to Extra Prime Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 5,560 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,800 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c. FLOUR heavy; Fall Superfine, $3 90@$4 10; Extra, $4 20@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75; Triple Extra, $5@$5 25. WHEAT—Choice Fall in demand, other kinds unchanged. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. for Sound Mixed and Yellow; 80c.@83c. for Sound Mixed and White. OATS firm at 52c.@54c. BARLEY and RYE, nothing doing. WHISKY steady at 92c.@93c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $26 25@$26 50, the latter for heavy. Dry-salt MEATS—Jobbing lots at 13½c. for Clear Rib; 14½c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15¼c. LARD nominal. Beef CATTLE firmer at $4@$6 75 for Common to Choice. Live HOGS quiet at $7 75@$8 12½. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, March 19.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, in car lots, at $1 20. CORN held at $1. BARLEY is quoted at 90c. for Up-lake Canada, to arrive on the opening of navigation. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted; $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL FEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₱ ton.

BUFFALO, March 19.—FLOUR inactive, but nominally unchanged. WHEAT very dull; No. 2 Milwaukee Club could be bought for $2. CORN firm; sales, a few cars new Choice at 85c. on the track; 2,000 bushels old Western at 95c., in the railroad elevator. OATS neglected, nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY inactive; good four-rowed Canada offered at 83c., with buyers at 80c. SEEDS dull but steady. Mess PORK dull at $26 for heavy. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c. HIGHWINES inactive; held at 98c. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—4,000 Beeves, 500 Milch Cows, 6,622 Hogs, 1,242 Sheep, 234 Horses; the market closes firm and steady at yesterday's quotations with the yards well cleared.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN, $1 05@$1 07. OATS, 60c.@61c. BRAN, $1 50. HAY, lower at $34. BACON, 11½c.@15½c.@16½c. HAMS, 17c. LARD—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 16¾c.@17c. SUGAR dull; Prime, 10¾c.@11½c. MOLASSES dull; Reboiled, 50c.@62½c. WHISKY, 92c.@$1 02½. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 112½. Sterling EXCHANGE, 121½. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. COTTON strong; Middling, 23c.; net receipts, 1,405 bales; coastwise, 133 bales; total, 1,538 bales; exports to Havre, 2,392 bales; to Bremen, 1,491 bales; sales, 4,450 bales; stock, 214,437 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 23⅛c. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 12½@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT unchanged; Red, $1 24@$1 25. RYE, 95c.@97c. CORN in good demand; Yellow, 89c.@90c. in cars; 92c. afloat. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 19c.; Refined, 25¼c.@25½c. COFFEE steady. Prime Rio, 17¼c.@18¼c., gold. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES steady. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 for wood; $1 01 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—FLOUR dull; medium grades less firm; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. CORN quiet; White, 90c.@91c.; Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS, 53c. RYE, 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at 96c.@97c.; stock scarce. COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 22¾c.; net receipts, 175 bales; coastwise, 75 bales; total, 250 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 5,380 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5@$5 50. WHEAT dull; Winter Red, $1 06@$1 09. Other Grains nominally unchanged. COTTON quiet and firm at 21¾c.@22c. for Middling. TOBACCO—No sales. WHISKY firm; sales at 92c. for wood-bound. PROVISIONS quiet, but a better feeling on the part of holders. Mess PORK held at $26 25. Bulk MEATS held at 9¼c. for Loose Sides, 12¼c. for Rib Sides, 13½c. for Clear Rib, and 14c. for Clear Loose. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. for Clear Rib; 15c. for Clear Sides, all packed. LARD held at 13¾c.@14c. for Steam and Kettle. EXCHANGE on New-York at par buying.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. LEGAL-TENDERS, 90. Mining stocks have been active during the week, the sales reaching nearly $17,000,000; Gould and Curry sold at $400 per share; prices closed strong for the leading descriptions. Alpha, $17; Belcher, $25; Bullion, $7; Chollar Potosi, $29; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $21; Empire Mill, $26; Gould and Curry, $295; Hale and Norcross, $127; Imperial, $44; Kentuck, $84; Occidental, $16; Ophir, $17; Overman, $100; Savage, $47; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $43.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—TOBACCO steady; sales 139 hhds. at $4 50@$7 50 for Lugs, $8@$54 for Leaf. COTTON firmer; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR quiet at $5. GRAIN steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS in better demand. Mess PORK, $26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10c., Clear Rib, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 15c. HOGS sweet-cured, 18¼c. WHISKY, raw, 92c.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 at 81c.; No. 2 at 80½c. CORN dull and nominal at 54c. for New on the track. OATS firmer; No. 2, 40c. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS, $9 75@$10. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 19.—Spirits of TURPENTINE, ½c. lower; sales at 43c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 85@$2 75. TAR, $1 90. COTTON quiet at a basis of 20c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Ala., March 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; receipts, 358 bales; exports, to New-York, 10 bales; to New-Orleans, 48 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 70,282 bales.

BOSTON, March 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 23½c.@24c.; net receipts, 95 bales; coastwise, 475 bales; total, 570 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,000 bales.

ALBANY, March 19.—WHEAT—A small quantity of Amber State sold today at $1 28. Nothing was done in RYE, CORN or BARLEY. OATS—Small sales; State, bags, at 56c., an extreme figure.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 769 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,211 bales; coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 52,146 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; receipts, 349 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,802 bales; coastwise, 321 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 18,912 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 19.—COTTON very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; receipts, 500 bales; exports, coastwise, 112 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,816 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; good Ordinary, 19¼c.@19½c.; receipts, 1,963 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 37,121 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 449 bales; exports, 322 bales. FLOUR quiet; [illegible] CORN, [illegible] OATS, [illegible] Mess PORK, [illegible] LARD, 15c.@16c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.

DETROIT, March 19.—WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 2[illegible]; No. 1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 0[illegible]. OATS, [illegible]. BARLEY dull at $1 50@$1 60 per cental.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—WHEAT nominally unchanged. OATS and CORN—Nothing doing. RYE and BARLEY dull and nominal.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 19.—COTTON quiet; sales, 174 bales; receipts, 138 bales; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	March 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	March 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 24	New-York	Bremen.
Rising Star	March 24	New-York	Stettin.
Deutschland	March 26	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	March 26	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Brussels	March 26	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL, RIO AND HAVANA.			
Henry Chauncey	March 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
North America	March 23	New-York	Rio.
Missouri	March 24	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—J. J. McGinness, Dr. E. Alexander, Miss Emily Ward, J. S. Ligouri, Col. W. F. Sanders, W. H. Stephens, Marcus G. Wade, Miss Mary E. Howell, H. R. Dobson, wife and 2 children, F. J. Rice and daughter, Charles P. Schofield, Richard Ferrit, Miss Josephine Floyd, John H. Thompson, wife and two daughters, Stephen P. Kelly, R. M. Garner and niece, Henry Reep, W. H. Backus, C. W. Shepherd, Capt. W. E. Trefey, R. Morrill, Mrs. Franklin, Alfred G. King, and 25 in steerage.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—D. Mulligan, L. Goldenberg, J. Patadamer, H. H. Goldborough, C. Herd, F. G. Schemerhorn, W. G. McKinney, Mrs. E. M. Connolly and family, L. B. Simon, E. Brigay, A. F. Mason, E. Mulberg, Miss Jennie Weston, Miss K. Weston, Miss Annie Gibbons, Mr. Maxwell, and 7 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets..... 6 13 | Moon rises.11 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 39 | Gov. Island.11 28 | Hell Gate..12 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 20.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker. Had strong head winds the entire passage; 14th inst., 200 miles S. E. from S. W. Pass passed steam-ship Kensington, from Boston, to New-Orleans; 15th inst., 30 miles N. W. from Tortugas, exchanged signals with ship Wild Hunter, Kelly, New-Orleans, for Havre; 16th inst., P. M., off Cape Florida, during a heavy northerly gale, passed a Spanish mail steam-ship bound north; 20th inst., 6 A. M., off Capes of Delaware, passed steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Made the passage from dock to dock in 63 hours. 19th inst., Cape Hatteras Light bearing N. W. ½ W., passed steam-ship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Flag, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, March 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Pilot-boat Jane, No. 1, Hopkins, from a cruise, having in tow the black buoy of the Bar No. 1, picked up 45 miles S. E. of the Highlands.

Bark Nantib, (of Sunderland,) Prentice, Amoy Sept. 23, via St. Helena Jan. 15, with tea to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 12, Cape Good Hope Jan. 21, and crossed the equator Jan. 31, lon. 25 Nov. 19, in the Indian Ocean, experienced a hurricane, during which lost an entire suit of sails, and put into St. Helena to refit.

Bark Sydenham, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Earl, London 58 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather first part of the passage; 16th, experienced a heavy E. gale, since has had N. W. gales; lost fore-yard and maintopsail-yard.

Bark Rhea, (Norw.,) Anderson, Shields 80 ds., with 949 tons coal to Williamsburg Gaslight Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a southern passage, and had light E. winds. Was 21 ds. north of Hatteras, with baffling winds.

Bark America, (N. G.,) Koper, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Made the northern passage; had easterly winds up to the Banks, thence strong N. W. gales; lat. 46, lon. 47, passed two large icebergs.

Brig Bogota, Cassidy, Aspinwall 28 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had light N. winds to 12th inst., then took a S. W. gale. Thence had light winds to 16th inst., then had a heavy gale from S. E., since then has had N. W. and N. gales. Was 7 ds. north of Hatteras, and 4 ds. north of Absecom.

Brig Lena Thurlow, (of Portland,) Carbett, Montevideo 86 ds., with hides and wool to master. Was 25 ds. north of Bermuda, with heavy head winds. Feb. 1, crossed equator. 17th, Highlands W. N. W., distant 20 miles, saw the black buoy of the Bar, adrift; split sails, &c.

Brig Orion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Doherty, St. Marc, Hayti, 43 ds., with logwood, bound to Boston. Put into this port short of provisions. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails and has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras with continual gales from the N. E.

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Higgins, Malaga 59 ds., and from Gibraltar 54 ds., with fruit to Cook & Valentine—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr. Rakkaus, (Russ.) for New-York. Has been 25 ds. W. of Bermuda with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) Small, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses and fruit to F. Talbot & Co.; 12th and 13th inst., experienced a hurricane veering from S. S. E. to W. N. W. which lasted for thirty-six hours, during which the barometer fell to 27. 8, 10, and remained so for fifteen hours. Schr. L. M. Knowles, Clemons, of Addison, sld. day previous for Portland, Me. Left in port—Schrs. Zampa, Jewett, in 3 ds., for New-York; Cora Nash, Coffin, in 4 ds., for New-York; J. M. Moselay, wtg.; brig Rising Sun, McCarty, in one week, for New-York, and two other vessels.

Schr. Helen M. Woodruff, (of Provincetown,) Newcomb, Gonaives 15 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with rough weather, sprung foremast. The mate, Saml. Newcomb, of Yarmouth, Mass., died on 18th, of yellow fever. The crew of Russian bark Louisa & Anna (?) died of yellow fever, with the exceptions of a mate and one sailor.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Cornelia, Bauer, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emma C. Averill, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Wave, Lynch, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Norwich.
Schr. Tilman, Underwood, Bridgeport.
Schr. Richard Morrell, Young, Greenwich.
Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Bridgeport.
Schr. Henry, Kennedy, Bridgeport.
Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Surf, Warwick, Norwich.
Schr. Amelia, Young, Guilford.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Guilford.
Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Margaretta, Sackett, Stamford.
Schr. Gust, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sophie, Williams, Brookhaven.
Schr. Breese, Roberts, Norwich.
Schr. Ripple, Selsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Edward Crosier, Smith, Wellfleet.
Schr. Helen, P. Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Soule, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Crusade, Kelly, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.
Schr. George S. Fogg, Paine, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Nicholas, Virginia.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.
WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Ships Nuovo Rattler and Marianne V., for Cadiz; brig Curlew, for Africa, anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 19.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20.—Arr. steamers Tennessee, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; bark Island Queen, from Newport, England; brig Gabrilis, from Havana; schr. E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Skjold, for Rio de Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 20.—Arr. ship Anuil Fish, from Guanape for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Matilda Hilliard, from Liverpool; Pattie G. Hall, from Callao; Union, from Demerara; Mindora, from Rio; brig E. A. Everett, from the West Indies; schr. Jennie Louisa, from Trinidad.

Passed out—Bark E. B. Hawes, from Liverpool; brig Nellie Moore.

Sld. bark Lizzie Fox, for Baltimore; schr. Sunbeam, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 19, A. M.—Arr. brig Tula, (of Newburyport,) Reed, Mayaguez 22 ds., for Newburyport; schrs. Henrietta, Leavitt, Charleston 8 ds., for Boston; Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Sagua 13 ds., for Portland.

Sld. steamers William Kennedy and Dirigo.

8:30 A. M., wind N. W., fresh, clear.

HONG KONG, Feb. 12, via San Francisco, March 19.—Arr. steamer [illegible], New-York.

Sld. Feb. 6, brig [illegible], for New-York; 10th, ship [illegible], for New-York.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11, via San Francisco, March 19.—On berth for New-York—Ships [illegible] and [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Arr. [illegible], from New-York; ship Oliver [illegible]; Robert Kerr and Advance, from New-Castle, N. S. W.

Cld. ships Edystone, for Liverpool, with [illegible] sacks of Wheat; Comet, for Hong Kong.

Sld. ships Oleander and Enrique.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23, via San Francisco, March 19.—Vessels ldg.—Coeur de Leon, for New-York; [illegible], for Boston.

On berth for New-York—Ships Brave and Cymbine.

Arr., Feb. 10, ship Jennie Eastman, from New-York; Sld., Feb. 1, ship Crest of the Wave, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Havana, Bennis, from Havana, which arrived 19th, reports having experienced N. gales the entire passage. 16th, off Barnegat, in a N. N. E. gale, lost an entire new suit of sails, was hove down on her beam ends, shifted cargo.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 20.—The steam-ship Louisiane sailed yesterday for St. Nazaire.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—The Inman steam-ship City of New-York arrived at 10:30 last night, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.
THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be over-estimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES.
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1870.

J. A. Sherman:

SIR: You have for several weeks addressed to me letters implying that we are in correspondence, and that I am in sympathy with you in your method of treating ruptures. These letters are then published by you as advertisements. I regard your action toward me as an impertinence, and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle.

If you will put one of your trusses upon your own mouth, we shall have a test case, for I know of no other rupture so eminent and disgusting.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P. S.—This letter, the only one which I have ever addressed to you, you are at liberty to publish.

TRUSSES.—DR. MARSH IS STILL APPLYING his Radical Cure Truss with great success, at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

A DOUBLE MAGAZINE!—TWO IN ONE!—PACKARD'S MONTHLY is consolidated with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April Number for Portraits and Characters of T. H. Sibley, Henry Bergh, Men of the Rocky Mountains, Life in China, N. C. Ely, S. S. Packard, Governors of New-York, What Makes a Good Writer, Diet for Brain-Workers, Free Moral Agency, Philosophy of Faith, Yale Sketches, Modesty of Genius, "Check," Capital vs. Labor, &c. Thirty cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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